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Mrs. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU

President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution



DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

BOOK-PLATES IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY

by

Florence Seville Berryman

INFINITE variety is offered to the ex-libris collector who desires to specialize, which is generally the case with the individual. For a lifetime is too short to permit of making a complete or even a comprehensive collection of book-plates, which are as the sands of the desert in number. The connoisseur, hence, concentrates his efforts upon the acquisition only of "Colonial" or "Early American" book-plates; or perhaps he prefers "Book-plates of Prominent People" or those designed by noted engravers. Possibly it is "Garden" or "Water-craft" plates which have intrigued his interest. Again, those of actors only, or authors, or musicians may ensnare his fancy. Indeed, a bare list of suggestive subjects would exceed the bounds of an entire magazine, let alone a single article.

But when the collection is being made by such an organization as the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the Library of Memorial Continental Hall as the repository

of its ex-libris treasures, it is fitting that there should be no bounds whatever to bar acquisitions, save only worthiness from some standpoint.

The Daughters of the American Revolution ought to have one of the largest and finest book-plate collections in the country, something akin to those of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. But small collections are scattered throughout the country. It is a constant surprise to the ex-libris enthusiast to discover little groups of plates in the possession of almost every society of any importance. Such a group has generally been donated or bequeathed by some collector who was a member, and it often reposes on an out-of-the-way shelf for years, its value quite unsuspected even by the conscientious curator.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a nucleus for an excellent collection of plates, which could be grouped according to sev-

eral schemes of specialization; "Book-plates of Prominent People (Modern)"; "by noted engravers," and "of artistic merit." The corner-stone of the D. A. R. book-plate collection was laid by Mrs. Mary Carter Hawley

Willis, Librarian General from 1909-1911, who presented a beautiful book bound in flexible leather, containing a number of fine plates. A series of articles on the subject of Early American Book-Plates, published in this Magazine in 1925 and 1926, with appeals for donations of plates from members, had most gratifying results. The collection now numbers 600 items, which constitute "pioneers" in a vast territory but sparsely settled. It is proposed to deal with the various groups from time to time, in the hope that further gifts of plates will augment the collection, both as to distinction and size.

The first group we will consider is that comprising book-plates by prominent people. This scheme of collection has the widest popular appeal, permitting as it does, an insight into the personal tastes of men and women who have attained distinction. "Hero-worship" is one of the strongest human traits, however democratic we may claim to be in principle.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT is the only President of the United States represented in the D. A. R. Book-

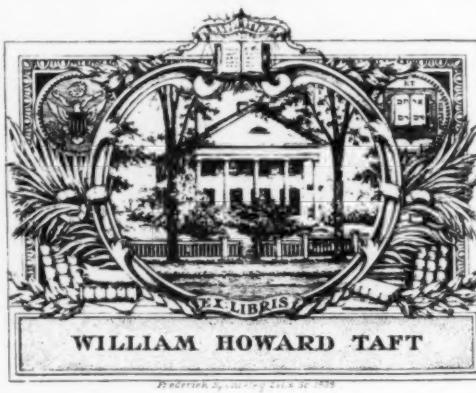


Plate Collection. His plate is, in addition, the most beautiful and most interesting of the eleven Presidential plates. Those of Washington and the elder Adams will always be the most eagerly sought. But they are in type

armorial, as are the plates of the younger Adams and Theodore Roosevelt, whereas Mr. Taft's plate chats in genial fashion of his life and career. A beautiful engraving by Frederick Spenceley (of whom we shall learn more anon), it shows the Torrey homestead (of Mr. Taft's mother's family) in Millbury, Mass., which was his home during his youth. Scales of justice at the top of the plate are both biographic and prophetic, engraved as they were in 1909 to symbolize his Associate Judgeship in Ohio, and now representative of his present exalted seat on the nation's Supreme Court bench. The palms at each side of the plate whisper of his island governorships in the Philippines and West Indies. The seal of Yale University in the right-hand corner (balanced by the arms of the United States) recalls his *alma mater*, where he secured his B. A. in 1878 and his LL.D. in 1893, and where he was himself a member



of the faculty from 1913-21. What more could a book-plate tell?

PHILANDER C. KNOX, Attorney General of the United States under President Roosevelt, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Secretary of State under President Taft, had a book-plate engraved by



J. W. Spenceley, the brother of Frederick and more famous of the two. It is a charming design, graceful and pleasing, but tells nothing of the owner, save that he cared for books.

It belongs to one of the oldest book-plate types (after the armorial): the library interior.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt's plate is likewise one of the D. A. R. Collection's choicest items. It was designed by Howard Pyle, that master American illustrator who set a superb standard in his drawings for Harper's and Scribner's Magazines, and who ap-



parently taught all of the foremost contemporary illustrators, including such distinguished artists as Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith, Thornton Oakley and Nathan C. Wyeth. Howard Pyle designed only eight book-plates, including this for Mrs. Roosevelt, which was engraved by Sidney L. Smith, another lustrous name among book-plate engravers. The plate is a purely fanciful design, showing classical figures of Terpsichore and Clio, on either side of an altar bearing the owner's name. It is very rare in collections, as Mrs. Roosevelt, like Mr. Taft, will not exchange.

ANOTHER beautiful plate engraved by Sidney Smith is that of Larz and Isabel Anderson. It shows a view of an end of the garden (at their country home, "Weld," in Brookline, Mass.). framed by two termini which stand at an entrance. There is in the immediate foreground a suggestion of the bowling green. The upper scroll contains the Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati.



nati and Crosses of the Military Orders of the Loyal Legion and of the Spanish War, hereditary societies of which Mr. Anderson is a member. The motto in the scroll below is an original verse written by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.



It is as follows:

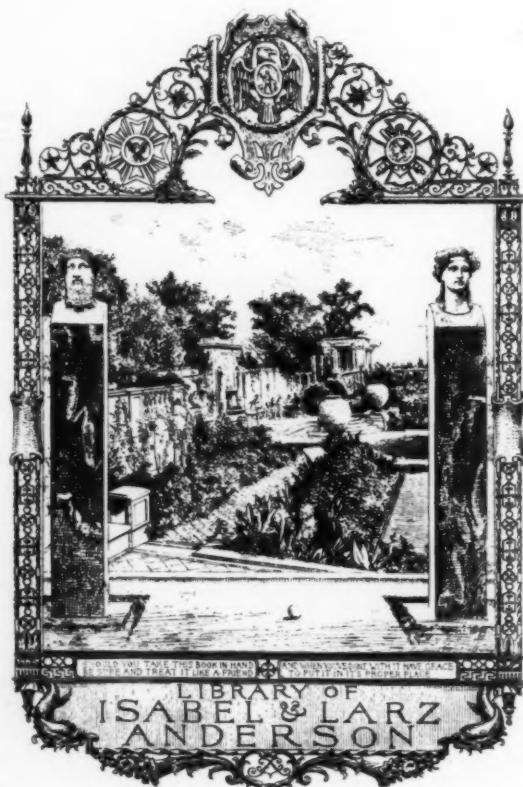
"Should you take this book in hand,
Be sure and treat it like a friend.
And when you've done with it have grace
To put it in its proper place."

Mrs. Anderson's services as Librarian General from 1923-26 will be recalled with gratitude by all members of the D. A. R. She is a distinguished author, best known for her delightful books of travel, "The Spell of Japan," "The Spell of Belgium," "The Spell of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands," etc. Her first book was

published in 1909. The books of travel began to appear after her husband's diplomatic career as Minister to Belgium and Ambassador to Japan in the Taft administration. Mrs. Anderson participated valiantly in the World War, during which she was affiliated with the Red Cross and saw active service as a canteen worker and in similar capacities, for which she received military awards of honor.

GENERAL PERSHING possesses about as plain a book-plate as could be conceived. It is a mere printed label, qualifying neither as a work

of art, nor even as an example of typographical excellence. Yet somehow it seems peculiarly appropriate for the reticent soldier whose whole life has been written in deeds, not words. He began his long military career in the campaigns against the Apaches and Sioux in the West in 1886-1891; saw service in the Spanish-American



Library of General Pershing

Series.....	Book No.....
Case.....	Section.....



War and in the campaigns in the Philippines against the Moros for several years at the beginning of this century. He was one of the leaders of the American

forces on the Mexican border in 1915-16; and brilliantly concluded his career as the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.



AT first glance, the book-plate of Chauncey M. Depew, Senator from New York from 1899 to 1911, noted orator and exceptionally popular after-dinner

speaker, does not seem to have any particular bearing upon his life and reputation. But a study of the plate reveals an intimate side of the owner, not obvious to the casual notice of the public. The plate shows a medieval scholar or theologian, seated by an open window through which is seen a walled town. He is surrounded by his books (prominent among them the "Biblia") and holds a coat of arms (of the owner of the plate). Several ribbons in the upper left-hand corner bear names of famous

leaders of the Reformation in France: Theodore Beza, Henry IV, Gul. Farell and Colinius(Coligny). When one learns that Senator Depew is a member of the Huguenot Society of America, the story is told. The plate is signed by D. McN. Stauffer.

The Hon. John Barton Payne's plate is purely armorial. It bears the Latin motto, "Malo Mori Quam Foedari." Judge Payne has had a long judicial career in West Virginia and Illinois. He was Secretary of the Interior in 1920-21, under President Wilson. President Harding appointed him to the Chairmanship of the American Red Cross, in which capacity he still serves.

William M. Steuart, Director of the United States Census, has a plate symbolic of his profession. Uncle Sam, standing upon the map of the United States, is saying to the Teddy Bear, "Statistics are the only



true source of information concerning social and industrial conditions."

"Nothing personal about that plate," one reflects at first thought. But anyone who is acquainted with Mr. Steuart realizes that it is most appropriate. His work is to him the most absorbing of pursuits. He plays golf to be sure, and has traveled extensively. But his work remains his favorite diversion.

The plate was a pen-sketch by Clifford K. Berryman, cartoonist of the Washington *Star* and book illustrator. Mr. Berryman has made about twenty-five book-plates and has donated a complete set to the D. A. R. collection. That of Julius Kahn is one of the most attractive of them.



MR. KAHN, a native of Germany, came to this country in his youth, and first engaged in a dramatic career, playing with such great actors as Booth, Jefferson, Salmi and Clara Morris. He began to

study law in 1890, and entered politics with his first term in the State Legislature of California. He soon left for a larger field, and represented the 4th district of California in the U. S. Congress almost continuously from 1899-1923. Although a Republican, he assumed the leadership in putting through several important war measures of the Wilson administration, including the Selective Draft Act. He was the Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs during the 66th and 67th Congresses.

Mr. Kahn was an orthodox Hebrew, and indicated the

items he wished included in his book-plate: the high priest with the jeweled breast-plate minutely described in Exodus XXVIII, verses 15 through 28; and the candlestick in the Ark of the Covenant, described also in Exodus, as follows:

"And thou shalt make a candlestick of pure gold; of beaten work shall the candlestick be made; his shaft and his branches, his bowls, his knobs and his flowers shall be of the same.

"And six branches shall come out of the sides of it; three branches of the candlestick



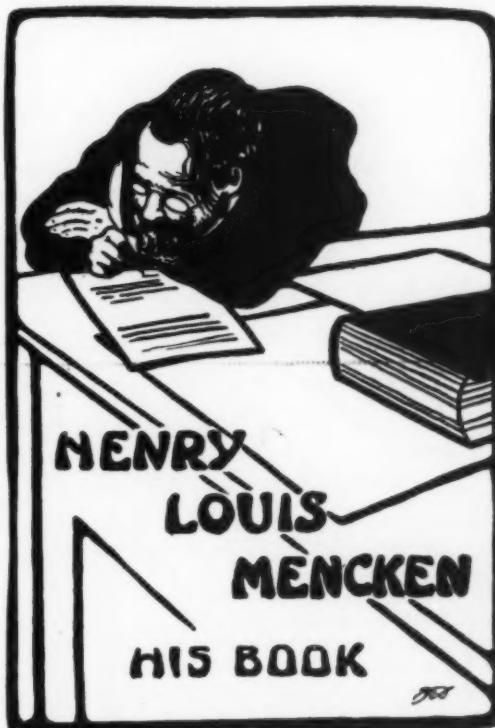
admires all of these book-plates of prominent people, one will concede that they are vastly interesting. And if one is intrigued by personalities (and who is not?) one will find these little personal revelations to be true indications of temperament and character.

out of one side, and three branches of the candlestick out of the other side." (Chapter XXV, verses 31 and 32.)

The book-plate of Henry L. Mencken fits that gentleman like a glove. His pungent epigrams have added a sharp tang to the flavor of American literature and critical opinion is diverse, personal and vituperative as to whether the one-time editor of *The Smart Set*, now editor of *The American Mercury*, has helped or hindered our national expression.

There is an elemental forthrightness about this plate which shows a bearded, be-spectacled man, hunched over his desk and greatly absorbed in what he is writing. It might be regarded as a soul portrait of an editor.

But whether or not one





The BAPTISM of OLD GLORY

by

Elizabeth G. Whitttemore

ON September 3, 1777, the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle at Cooch's Bridge, Delaware. This is a most unique and interesting bit of history, for the skirmish at the bridge was the only battle of the Revolutionary War fought in the State of Delaware. Furthermore, on the only battle ground in this, the first State, the American Flag was first carried in battle.

Howe had just landed at Head of Elk, site of the present town of Elkton, Maryland, and Washington had sent scouts to make plans for meeting the enemy before he had time to provide himself with horses and supplies.

General Maxwell met the Royal Army here and checked the advance, but was forced to withdraw. Here Howe remained for five days, using as his headquarters the old Cooch Mansion, which can be seen in the background. The horses were taken from the barns and stabled in the parlor, where the hoof prints could be seen on the floor boards until these hateful reminders of the house's occupants were replaced with a new

floor. The silver was buried and later recovered, but the pot of hidden gold is still a mystery. A daughter of the family who was forced to find a home elsewhere during the "Royal Occupation" carried with her on horseback her own mirror, into which, she said, the British would never look.

After five days the enemy burned the mill and marched on toward Philadelphia.

During the recent celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine the wreath shown in the photograph was placed on the boulder which marks this historic spot.

Beneath the flag with the original thirteen stars is the inscription:

THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE
FIRST UNFURLED IN BATTLE AT
COOCH'S BRIDGE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1777
ERECTED BY THE PATRIOTIC
SOCIETIES AND CITIZENS
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1901

A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

APRIL MARKS A HIGH POINT UPON OUR CALENDAR, for it means a summing up of the past year's activities and a reconsecration to the purposes and the ideals of our well-loved Society.

As we foregather in the Nation's capital for that one momentous week, we should bring as offerings the best that we can summon, not only from our chapters but from our individual lives. It is only with open and unprejudiced minds that we can properly pass judgment upon the issues that confront us. Never in the history of our country has there been a time when vision, courage and keen analysis were more greatly needed. We are known throughout the length and breadth of this land as a body of patriotic women who have taken a firm stand for certain principles in which we sincerely believe.

The resolutions adopted at our various Continental Congresses we have valiantly supported in the past. We must now give strict heed to all endorsements of the future; for having once committed ourselves, there should be no revocation. All of the issues presented should be so well understood and so thoroughly discussed by the delegated body that an intelligent vote will unequivocally decide the policy of the organization.

That means faithful attendance at all of the sessions and strict attention to the business in hand, despite unavoidable handicaps of seating, hearing, etc., as well as the lure of outside attractions.

As usual, there is important business pending for the coming Congress upon which each and every one of you will be required to render a decision.

National Officers and State Regents who have worked faithfully and diligently during the year in the discharge of their duties are entitled to the courtesy of a large and attentive audience when they deliver their reports.

Delegates must first become imbued with the spirit of the Congress before they can return to their chapters and give enthusiastic and inspiring reports.

So come to each and every session with love and kindness and generosity in your hearts and a sincere desire to help and to be helped. The net results to our Society in both National and chapter accomplishments will be as far-reaching as that shot which on April 19, 1776, was heard "round the world" and is still sounding patriotic reverberations.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.



OUR FIRST NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR

by

Ella Loraine Dorsey

THE Hon. Hampton Carson says of the Humphreys family that "the name is of Norman origin and is traced for a thousand years. In Domesday Book it appears as 'Humfridus'." And our genealogists know that when the Heralds College was established (about 1340) there were six coats-of-arms registered as belonging to as many branches of the family.

The Welsh branch bore a lion rampant, with its dexter paw on a nag's head, and for six hundred years held the lands conquered when this coat was won.

In the direct line of the American branch the first ancestor cited is Samuel Humphreys, the son of Hugh Ap Humphreys, who in 1606 married Elizabeth Powell, the daughter of John Powell and Sibill Gwyn, of Llanwdlwn.

Samuel married Elizabeth Rhys or Rees and had six children, of whom Daniel, the second son, and

his descendants inherited in a singular degree the fire and force of the ancient warriors of Wales.

Daniel came out to Pennsylvania in 1682 and the next year brought over his widowed mother and her children. They settled at Haverford, named in loving memory (in spite of the aspirate) of Aber Ford and the following year he married Mary Wynne, the daughter of Thomas Wynne, who was the first Speaker of the First Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania and was the ancestor of our own Hugh Wynne, introduced to us years ago by Doctor Weir Mitchell.

Daniel's son Joshua married Sarah Williams, daughter of Edward and Eleanor Williams of Darby, Pennsylvania, and their son Joshua 2d is the gifted subject of this sketch whose extraordinary talents revolutionized the shipbuilding of the world, furnished his country with an irresistible arm of defense, and wrung from the im-



SAMUEL HUMPHREYS, NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR
IN CHIEF, 1825-1846

mortal Nelson, when he first saw our remodeled ships in the Mediterranean, the comment, "Those American ships will cost the British Navy very anxious thought in the future."

Humphreys was born June 17, 1751, in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, about seven miles from Philadelphia, near the present town of Ardmore, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. When he was seven years old his father removed to Philadelphia, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Mr. James Penrose, a Shipbuilder of Philadelphia. At the commencement of the Revolution he was commissioned by the "Committee of Safety of Philadelphia" to build a galley, the first armed vessel built in the Revolution, and was employed by the Marine Committee to fit out a fleet of war vessels which sailed in 1776 under Commodore Esek Hopkins, who flew the Rattlesnake flag and had Paul Jones as one of his sub-officers.

Humphreys had designed a number of these small ships, and he also designed and built the frigate *Randolph*, whose glory echoed round the seven seas; for when, under Captain Nicholas Biddle, in 1777, she was attacked by the *Yarmouth*, a British ship twice her size and armament, and after a desperate battle was overwhelmed, she neither surrendered nor was captured. Captain Biddle, rather than strike his flag, touched off his magazine and perished with all his crew.

Of course Humphreys was read out of meeting because of his war services, but he went on with his work; and when you consider that

the American Revolutionary Fleet, designed in part by this patriotic Quaker, captured eight hundred vessels of all kinds with five thousand prisoners, his value to our liberties can be seen.

He was a close observer of events, and with the on-rush of the French Revolution, the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the Tripolitan question he was convinced that an American Navy must be built. English ships were paramount and our safety lay in outclassing them in speed, stability of the gun-deck, and armament.

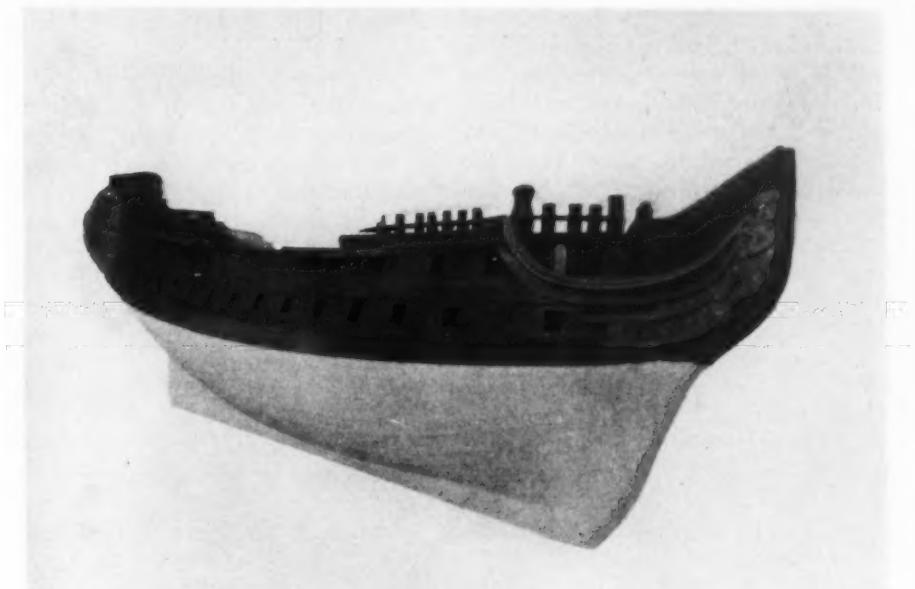
He opened a correspondence with Robert Morris, and, although official documents are reckoned dull reading, they really are filled with the most stirring romance if you read between the lines of formal phrasing, as witness the few letters quoted, which represent nine years of service such as rarely falls to the lot of man to give single-handed and single-hearted to his country.

On January 6, 1793, Humphreys addressed a letter to Robert Morris stating his views as to the construction of a Navy of a class of vessels not hitherto in existence. His plans as well as those of other shipbuilders were placed before President Washington, who, after examining the different plans, accepted those of Joshua Humphreys.

On February 3, 1794, he received a note from General Knox, Secretary of War (as there was no Secretary of the Navy), as follows:

"General Knox's compliments to Mr. Humphreys and will be happy to have a conference with him at the War Office any time before three o'clock this day, if it will be convenient to Mr. Humphreys."

"Thursday February 3rd 1794"



MODEL CUT BY JOSHUA HUMPHREYS WITH PENKNIFE. FECIT 1777

Joshua Humphreys says: "I attended. The subject under consideration was the construction of a Navy. The act of March 27th 1794 was discussed.* Shortly after the passage of this act I received a letter as follows:"

"War Department, April 12th 1794"

"Sir:

I request that you would please immediately to prepare the models for the frame of the frigates proposed by you in your letter of this date, and also that you would please to prepare an accurate draft and models of the same, the latter to have the frame accurately described"

"I am Sir

Your obed't Servant

H. Knox"

* This act was the one passed by Congress in Washington's administration, authorizing Secretary Knox "to have Humphreys plan those frigates." These were The Constitution, The Congress, The United States, The President, The Constellation, The Chesapeake.

"War Department, June 22nd 1794"

"Sir:

You are appointed the Constructor or Master Builder of a forty-four Gun Ship to be built in the Port of Philadelphia at the rate of compensation of Two thousand dollars per annum.

This compensation is to be considered as commencing on the first of May last, in consideration of your incessant application to the public interests in adjusting the principles of the Ships, drawing of drafts and making models etc.

I am Sir with esteem

Your obed't Serv.

H. Knox
Secretary of War"

† The vessel was the frigate *United States* which was built at his shipyard in Southwark, Philadelphia. Whilst building she was visited by President Washington "who expressed his admiration at the great size of the vessel that was to be and was much gratified with all he had seen and heard in this his 'First Visit to an American Navy Yard.'"¹ This copied from a letter from George Washington Parke Custis, dated Arlington House, November 18, 1844, to a grandson of Joshua Humphreys who wished an appointment to the Naval Academy.

They were built of "live oak and red cedar, bolted and riveted together," and were distributed as follows: the *Chesapeake* was built at Norfolk, the *Constellation* at Baltimore, the *President* at New York, the *Constitution* at Boston, and the *Congress* at Portsmouth, N. H.

Their achievement is crowded in one official line—1,500 ships and 12,000 prisoners to their credit in the War of 1812.

Humphreys performed the duties of Naval Constructor from his appointment in May, 1794, throughout the Washington Administration, that of President John Adams, and for a short time under that of President Jefferson. President John Adams directed him to examine the Ports of Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Washington, D. C., for Navy Yards, also at Philadelphia.

Mr. Jefferson, being strongly opposed to a Navy, practically asked Humphreys to resign, and on October 24, 1801, he closed his duties as Naval Constructor of the United States and returned to private life as a shipbuilder again.

He died January 12, 1838, leaving a son, Samuel Humphreys, born at Philadelphia November 23, 1778, who was married to Letitia Atkinson (daughter of Andrew Atkinson and his wife, Jean Murray, of Ireland and Scotland) March 31, 1808, at Cumberland Island, Georgia, by Peyton Skipworth, Justice of the Peace. He learnt shipbuilding from his father, Joshua Humphreys, and in after years became Chief Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy. He died August 16, 1846, at Washington, D. C. His wife, Letitia Atkinson, born at Spirit Creek, near Augusta,

Georgia, July 16, 1786, died January 24, 1859.

To this son came one of the most remarkable tributes to his father's genius that could have been imagined or desired, for although Mr. Jefferson had failed to appreciate both the Navy and Humphreys, the great mind, then looking through "the window of Europe," summed up and appraised at his true value the master shipbuilder whose craft had sheltered in his ports during the Napoleonic Wars, and cost the English such losses.

The episode is dramatic, but the descendant who tells it deals only in bare facts:

Alexander the First, Emperor of Russia, desired to have a large Navy, and, as he had been impressed with the brilliant achievements of the American Navy during the war with Great Britain in 1812-1814, he sent Mr. Isakoff to this country to engage the best talent. He brought letters of introduction to Mr. Richard Peters of Philadelphia, who recommended Samuel Humphreys.

An interview was held and the terms offered by Mr. Isakoff to Humphreys were "A salary of \$60,000 a year with town and country residence to be maintained by the Emperor, together with carriages, horses, and servants; if these were not considered sufficient, Mr. Humphreys could name his terms."

Mr. Humphreys said, "The salary is greater than I could earn, more than I need, more than I want, more than I could use; as to town and country houses I need but one, and that should be near my business. As to the coaches and servants, I always walk and wait on myself, and should



HISTORIC HOME OF THE HUMPHREYS FAMILY AT ARDMORE, PA.

find myself unable to control a multitude of servants. I do not know that I possess the talents my friend Mr. Peters ascribes to me, but I do know, and feel that whether my merit be great or small I owe it all to the flag of my country, and that is the debt I must pay."

Joseph Hopkinson, who was present, silent and attentive, then waving his right hand around his head, exclaimed in a voice thick with emotion, "Had he done otherwise he would not have been his father's child." (Referring to Joshua Humphreys, Naval Constructor.)

The home of a man like Joshua Humphreys is of interest, for it seems to absorb something of its owner's spirit, and he there spent his years from 1803 to 1838.

It is built in three parts; the rear is the original cabin dating back

to 1730, the second is Revolutionary in type, and the third is of 1812—being three-storied and garret-roofed with a pebble-dash finish. The stairways, walls and window paneling are of curled maple, polished to a satin finish and lustre, and the furniture, chiefly mahogany, includes highboys, lowboys, pie-crust tables, mirrors, etc., the latter brought from France by Clement, the eldest brother of Joshua, who was sent by President John Adams on a mission to that country and was later lost at sea.

With the marriage of Samuel Humphreys and Letitia Atkinson the splendid strain of Irish and Scotch blood introduced into the family led their descendants into far places and wild scenes.

The son best known in Washington, Andrew Atkinson Hum-

phreys, was born in Philadelphia November 2, 1810. He married Rebecca Humphreys Hollingsworth (June 19, 1839) and died in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1883.

"A distinguished officer of the United States Army" is the only comment Quaker reticence permits his family chronicler to make; but we know he was prepared for West Point at the Moravian School, Nazareth, Pa., and that he graduated in time to serve in the Seminole War. His exploration and mapping of the Mississippi Valley and devising means to prevent the floods was the great work of his life. His report has been translated into many languages, and the engineers of the world have grown lyric in their praises. His work as a topographical engineer in the Civil War is declared of unsurpassed value and yet was equalled by his daring in action and his skill in strategy.

He too left sons and daughters, and happy is the land that can count among its citizens and defenders the descendants of Humfridus.

As this goes to press an echo from the *Constitution* is heard through a letter written to one of the family by Lieut. John A. Lord, C.C., U. S. N., Superintendent of Restoration of Old Ironsides, who says "As you

well know, the ship is now in dry dock, and the wonderful design of this ship is clearly discernible. We of the Naval Constructors Corps have great reverence and profound respect for the great ability displayed by your ancestor, the late Joshua Humphreys, the designer of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, the world's most noted warship."

And, carefully separated from the historic documents and letters, and conspicuously labeled "Tradition," is a story of sacrifice that gives to the great ship a new and fugitive charm, and which every Daughter of the American Revolution believes to the last letter:

"The story goes that Joshua Humphreys' daughters each possessed a long handsome full red cloak as the fashion called for.

"At the time the garboard strake of the *Constitution* was to be laid not a bit of red cloth was to be had in Boston—yet no garboard strake was ever laid in those days unless in the white lead, laid along the rabbet, was also laid a piece of red (usually Flannel) Cloth. The *Constitution* had to be a lucky ship, so the girls sacrificed their cloaks, cut them in long strips and placed them along that garboard strake landing."

THE Committee on Manual of the United States for Immigrants and Foreigners announces that four more Manuals are available for distribution—Armenian, Japanese and Spanish.

These Manuals may be secured through the State Chairman of the Manual Committee or by application to the Corresponding Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE, Chairman.



MONROE'S LAW OFFICE PRESERVED

by
Emily Fleming

HERE is in the town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Charles Street, adjoining the old Masonic Cemetery, a long, low building of old brick with steep roof and dormer windows, which was once the law office of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. There he began the career which gave him more offices and more places of responsibility than any other man in public life. Though neglected, it has long been a place of interest to tourists, for, as has been said, "It was here his brains were born."

Quite lately the quaint old office has been purchased by Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes of Washington, D. C., a great-great-grandson, and it is to be kept as a Monroe shrine where all the wonderful treasures associated with the life of this great man, the furniture and furnishings, the portraits and costumes, the manuscripts and letters, now in private

houses or in various museums, will find a permanent resting place.

James Monroe was of this section, for he was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, birthplace also of Washington and Madison, near Monroe's Creek. Of his early home there now remains not one brick upon another, but it was a comfortable house, for his mother, Elizabeth Jones, of Welsh descent, was well educated and a real home-maker. His father was Spence Monroe, a descendant of Andrew Monroe, Scottish cavalier, who came to this country in 1647.

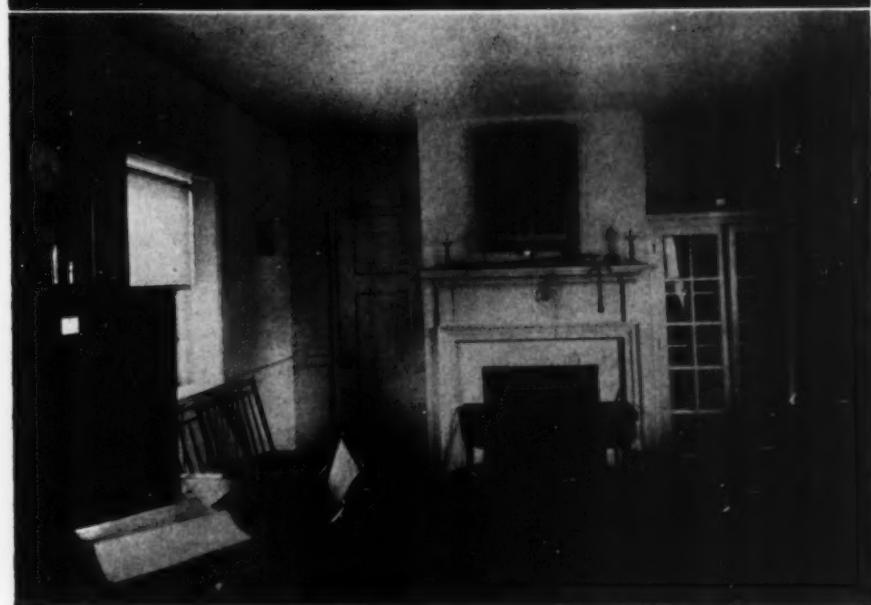
At the close of the American Revolution, in which he bore a distinguished part, Monroe wrote to his uncle, Judge Jones of Fredericksburg. At this time, Fredericksburg was a place of much importance, the seat of the "Manufactory of Small Arms" under Colonel Fielding Lewis and Charles Dick (the first in

this country), and was turning out arms and ammunition for Virginia militia. Hunter's Iron Works, where the barrels of the guns were forged, was across the Rappahannock in the thrifty little city of Falmouth. Fredericksburg had been threatened by Cornwallis, but General Lafayette, with his barefooted, ragged followers, had diverted the raid. Judge Jones replied favorably as to his nephew's coming to begin the practice of law and so, in the fall of 1781, he arrived. It is not known where he stayed (he probably had a room outside), but he took his meals with a Mrs. Vale on Prince Edward Street.

The questions of the day on the best form of government for the colonies in their independence interested Monroe deeply. It was probably at this time that his uncle made him a gift of the cottage still called the Monroe house. It is not believed that he ever lived there, but he had to own property before he could hold office. He offered himself as a candidate for election as a delegate from King George County and, in the fall of 1782 went to the Assembly in Richmond. His judgment and ability evidently made a fine impression for, though only twenty-four years old, he was appointed to a place on the Executive Committee, the most important of all the Committees.

The following year, 1783, Monroe was elected to Congress, which met in Annapolis, and here he saw General Washington resign his Commission in the State House. For three successive years he was a Congressman—Trenton 84-85, New York 85-86, and then by the rule of rota-

tion he was retired. It was in New York that James Monroe met his fate—the love of his life, Eliza Kortwright, member of a distinguished New York family. She was possessed of beauty and wealth. They were married May, 1786, and in the fall of the year he brought his young wife to live in Fredericksburg. There was much to attract them there. On the much travelled road between North and South there were many distinguished visitors at the celebrated Indian Queen and Rising Sun Taverns. The wife of Judge Joseph Jones was Mary Taliaferro, whose sister was the wife of Charles Lewis. George Washington's mother was still living in her cottage near Kenmore and her daughter, Mrs. Fielding Lewis, had not yet had to resign her beautiful home. There were Lewises, Willises, Thorntons, Washingtons, Brookes, Dicks, Mercers, the Fitzhughs at Chatham and the Pages at Mannsfield, besides Wallaces, Spottswoods, Taliaferros and other notable county families. The young people made many friends and were intimately connected with the life of the town. They lived in the house which formerly stood on the corner of Prince Edward and Fauquier Streets, and Monroe began the practice of law in the office which is still called by his name, now preserved as a museum. His ability and earnest desire to be of service was recognized by his friends and neighbors, and he was almost immediately made a vestryman of St. George's Church and a member of the City Council. Monroe adored Jefferson, which perhaps explains his removal to Albemarle, but his first child,



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE MONROE LAW OFFICE. *Above*—MUSEUM CONTAINING HISTORIC MONROE RECORDS. *Below*—THE LAW OFFICE WITH MONROE'S ORIGINAL DESK IN FOREGROUND

Eliza, was born in Fredericksburg, July, 1787.

In 1789, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe and their little daughter left Fredericksburg for Albemarle where they had bought land, to be nearer their beloved friend, Thomas Jefferson. The following year Monroe was elected United States Senator and entered upon a long career of public usefulness. Except as Governor of Virginia and President of the United States he resided longer in Fredericksburg than anywhere else, until in old age he retired from public life and went to live at Oak Hill, Loudoun County.

Monroe held the unique position under Madison during the War of 1812 of being Secretary of War and Secretary of State at the same time, and the Monroe Doctrine was not the only great State paper with which he had to do. The Cession of the Northwest Territory, the Louisiana Purchase, the acquisition of Florida, the Missouri Compromise—he was active in every one of these and an influence of weight in all.

It is wonderful for Fredericksburg to have this shrine, but it is eminently appropriate, for it was here he assumed his first public office.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The dedication of the Law Office will be held in Fredericksburg on April 28th, when it will be formally opened by Monroe's descendants, to whom it now belongs.



WHERE IS DONALD CRAIG?

Child Lost or Kidnapped

INFORMATION regarding the disappearance of Donald Craig, nearly three years old, will be heartily welcomed by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Craig. His mother, Dorothy Jackson Craig, is a member of Baron Steuben Chapter, D. A. R., at Bath, N. Y. Donald was last seen playing in the yard of his home at Hammondsport, N. Y., on Monday, December 12, 1927, and the belief is that he has been kidnapped. He has dark blue gray eyes, light brown hair, very light complexion, weighs 32 pounds and his height is 37 inches. He has a faint birthmark on one cheek in front of the ear. He is a very active child. A reward of \$2,300 is offered for his return, \$2,000 from the County Supervisors and \$300 from the Hammondsport business men. His parents may be addressed at Box 546, Hammondsport, N. Y.

STARK of BENNINGTON

by

Jennie Abbott Osborne

ARCHIBALD STARK, the father of General John Stark and the ancestor of the Stark family in New Hampshire, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1697 and received his education in the university of that city. When quite young he went with his father to Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, where he later married Eleanor Nichols, the daughter of a fellow immigrant from Scotland. In 1720 he embarked for America in company with many of his countrymen and arrived in Boston late in the autumn of that year. As many of them were ill with smallpox, they were not permitted to land and went to Wiscasset, on the Maine coast, where they spent the winter. The following year he joined the Scotch-Irish settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1736, when his house was burned. He removed to a lot of land on the Merrimack River, then known as Harrytown, and settled near Amoskeag Falls on land granted by the government of Massachusetts to Samuel Thaxter.

Here he built a house of logs cut from the trees on the knoll opposite.

Friends soon followed him and the new location received the name of Derryfield. For the protection of the people in the neighborhood a fort to guard against the Indians was built at the outlet of Swagger Brook, sometimes called Fort Brook, later Stark's Fort. This place is on the west side of Nutt's Pond and is soon to be marked by the Historical Society of Manchester.

Archibald Stark died in Derryfield in 1758 and was buried in what was known as Christian Brook Cemetery, but later the bodies were moved to Valley Cemetery, where the stones can be seen in the southwest corner. His head-stone bears this inscription:

"Here lies the
Body of Mr.
Archibald Stark.
He departed this
Life June 25th
1758 aged 61
years."

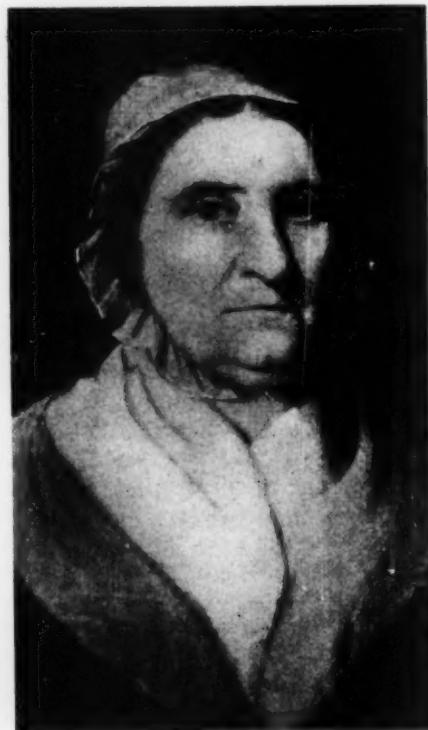
Several sons and daughters were born after the arrival in America, to whom at his fireside he gave the best education his own attainments and the circumstances of the time permitted. The most



CARTON OF THE FLAG CARRIED AT THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, AND OWNED BY THE AUTHOR

noted of these, John, was born in Londonderry, August 28, 1758; he was eight years old when his parents moved to Harrytown into the historic old house.

John Stark worked on a farm in Dunbarton owned by Caleb Page, and on August 20, 1758, while on a furlough from the army, married Caleb Page's daughter, Elizabeth. When he returned, his wife remained with her father, and their first child, Caleb, was born



MOLLY STARK, FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE. PAINTING BY J. S. COBLEY

there. At his grandfather's death he inherited half of his property. This place is the historical old Stark house of Dunbarton, now owned by Charles Stark.

In 1765 John Stark built a beautiful home for his wife farther up the banks of the Merrimack, where the boulder erected by Molly Stark Chapter now stands. This house was burned in 1865, just one hundred years later. To this house it was that



ARCHIBALD STARK'S HOUSE NEAR MANCHESTER, N. H., BUILT IN 1736

at his wife's entreaty he sent his soldiers ill with small-pox during the bitter cold winter they were encamped near Ticonderoga. She turned her home into a hospital and became nurse and physician combined. Not a single patient was lost, some twenty in all, including her own younger children.

One morning, Molly, as she was called by her husband, heard the dogs of the household making an unusual outcry in the

forest near by. She hastened downstairs to where the old gun stood like a sentinel near the door and with it in her hand rapidly ascended the hill a few rods away, where she saw a bear stretched upon a limb of a tree. The old gun did good service, bringing the bear to the ground and furnishing meat to last her family some time.

The events of April 19, 1775, rendered no longer doubtful the course to be



GRAVE OF GENERAL STARK



STONE PLACED BY MOLLY STARK CHAPTER TO MARK THE SITE OF THE HOMESTEAD OF GENERAL JOHN STARK

pursued by the patriots. The blood shed at Lexington and Concord sounded the tocsin of alarm and aroused a people to arms. Captain Stark heard of these events while at work in his sawmill, which stood at the edge of what is now Dorr's Pond, about a mile from his home. He immediately proceeded toward the scene of action and, being well known along the route, encouraged the people to volunteer and advised that they meet at Bedford.

When he reached the ground on the morning of the Battle of Bunker Hill, giving a quick glance over the field, "There," he said, pointing to the wide open space extending from Prescott's left to the Mystic River, "is where Lord Howe will make his attack." At once he ordered his men of the New Hampshire regiment to put up the historic rail fence; as he had predicted, the attack was made at that point. As the British advanced, taking in his hand a stake he went out in front of his line and drove it into the ground. "There," he said, "let not a single shot be fired until they reach that stake and then everyone of you make sure of his man."

Molly Stark was with her husband in camp during the evacuation of Boston by the British and came near having a hand in the practical work of the day. Because General Washington expected treachery of some sort on the part of the British, he ordered Colonel Stark to take the battery on Copp's Hill. Before starting Stark told his wife to mount her horse after his troops embarked and watch the enemy. If the party was fired upon, she was to ride into the country and spread the alarm.

However, the troops were unmolested and she watched them land, advance up the heights and take the battery. The enemy's rear guard was then embarking from Long Wharf. The troops on entering the works found the guns loaded, with lighted matches lying beside them, showing that mischief had been intended, but for some reason had not been carried out.

In the council of war preceding Trenton, Stark observed to General Washington: "Your men have too long been accustomed to place dependence for safety upon their spades and pickaxes. If you expect to establish the independence of these States, you must teach them to place dependence on their firearms and their courage." Washington gave Stark command of the right wing of the army.

Colonel Stark was with Washington when he recrossed the Delaware, was engaged at Princeton and remained with him until his winter quarters were established on the heights of Morristown. After the fall of Ticonderoga, Stark was ordered to take command of the troops sent to Vermont. He reached Manchester on the ninth of August and, after consulting with Colonel Seth Warner, proceeded to take command of the brigade and then went to Bennington, where for several days they had headquarters at Dimick Tavern. On the 14th of August they advanced to Wallooms Mountain and decided to commence the assault as soon as possible. At one o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth they were aroused by the Berkshire volunteers under Reverend Thomas Allen, who proceeded to the general's headquarters, a log cabin,

and addressed him somewhat as follows: "The people of the Berkshires have often turned out to fight the enemy, but have not been permitted to do so. We have resolved that if you do not let us fight now, never to come again." "Would you go now," observed Stark, "in this dark and rainy night? Return to your men and tell them to rest if they can and if God sends sunshine tomorrow and I do not give them fighting enough, I will never call on you again." As midday approached and the Americans were massed to receive orders the sun came out in all its splendor. Here I will quote from New York's talented bard, Fitz-Green Halleck:

"And minds have there been nurtured
whose control
I felt e'en in the Nation's history:
Men who have swayed senates with a
statesman's soul,
And looked on armies with a leader's eye:
Names which adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain their country's history
And tales of love and war—now list to one
Of the White Mountaineers—the Stark of
Bennington.

"When on that field his band the Hessians
fought
Briefly he spoke before the fight began:
'Soldiers, those German gentlemen were
bought
For four pounds and seven pence per man,
By England's king—A bargain it is thought.
Are we worth more? Let's prove it while
we can,
For we must beat them, boys, e'er set of sun
Or my wife sleeps a widow—'It was done.'"

At this battle was carried for the first time, so it is said in the traditions of the family, a flag, the canton of which was of light blue silk, containing thirteen five-pointed stars painted white, scattered irregularly

over it. The float was of olive green silk. This flag was carried again by descendants of General Stark at the exercises in Bennington in 1877 and 1891 and is now owned by the writer, who is a great, great granddaughter of the general.

Soon afterwards at the head of a more formidable command of New Hampshire volunteers, General Stark marched to Bemis Heights, Saratoga, where the battle was fought which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender, thus ending with glory the campaign of 1777 in the north. In 1780 he arrived at West Point with his troops shortly before Arnold's desertion and was present when General Green gave to the army an account of Arnold's treason.

"Treason of the blackest dye was yesterday discovered: Gen'l Arnold who commanded at West Point lost to every sentiment of Honour, of Private & Public obligation, was about to deliver up that important Post into the Hands of the Enemy. . . .

Such an event must have given the American Cause a deadly Wound; if not a fatal stop: happily the Treason has been timely discovered to prevent the fatal misfortune; which did belong to it, affords the most convincing Proof that the Libertie of America; is the object of Divine Protection. . . .

At the same time the Treason is to be regretted the Gen'l cannot help congratulating the Army on the Happy discovery. . . .

Our Enemy Disparaging of carrying their Point by force are practicing every base art to effect by Bribery & Corruption, what they cannot accomplish in a manly way.

Great honour is due to the American Army that this is the first Instance of Treason of the kind, where many were to be expected from the dispute—& nothing is so bright an ornament in the Character of the American Soldiers as their having been Proof against the Arts & Seditions of the Insidious Enemy.

Arnold has made his escape to the enemy: but Wm Andre Adj't. Gen'l to the British

Army who came out as a Spy to negotiate the Business is our Prisoner. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has arrived at West Point, from Hartford, & is no doubt taking proper measures to unravel fully so Hellish a Plot. . . .

Stark was called upon to participate in the melancholy duty of deciding upon the fate of Major Andre, as he was one of the thirteen generals who composed the military tribunal. The following are the last paragraphs of the decision:

"The Board haveing Maturely considered these Facts do also Report to his Excellency Gen'l Washington that Maj. Andre Adjutant Gen'l to the British Army ought to be considered as a Spy from the Enemy, & that agreeable to the Law & usage of Nations, it is their opinion that He ought suffer DEATH. . . .

The Commander in Chief directs the execution of the above Sentence in the usual way this afternoon at 5 o'clock precisely."

The above extracts are taken from the Orderly Book of General Stark which contains the events of 1780

and is now in the possession of the writer.

After the concluding scene of the Revolutionary drama, General Stark, bidding adieu to the cares of public life, retired to his estate. There his long and active career terminated on the 8th day of May, 1822, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His remains were interred with military honors in a cemetery on his own estate, now the center of beautiful Stark Park, in Manchester. His wife, Molly, died June 29, 1814, and "as long as American history is read and quoted, the name of Molly Stark will be held in affection and admiring remembrance." Of the notable women whose husbands became conspicuous for military service during the Revolution, there was none more thoroughly American than this sensible, modest, kindly, patriotic woman from the backwoods of New Hampshire, the wife of John Stark."

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"Friendship Gardens"

IN writing of our "Friendship Gardens," it is impossible at this time to give a list of the chapters in the various States that have contributed to the Friendship Gardens, as contributions are coming in every week and our report to Congress will cover all contributions made during the year.

As Spring approaches and we see the empty spots where grew beautiful flowers before the flood last April, we are wondering if all the chapters in the States will assist us in re-beautifying these desolate places and thus keep alive our motto, "Home and Country."

While we are indeed grateful for the contributions to our gardens, we are a little disappointed because our plea has not been answered except by a few States (a few in comparison to the 2,189 chapters in the Union), and the chapters in the flooded districts. We realize that while our project calls for only a mite from your gardens, our efforts to replace plants and shrubs cannot amount to much, as the territory is so vast, unless we are given assistance, even though it be a very small contribution.

In behalf of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, I wish to thank the chapters that have so generously contributed to our worthy cause, and also to thank the ones that will send their plants later in the Spring, for their lovely gifts and assure them that to "Say It With Flowers" is the most gracious way one can express friendship and sympathy to members in the flooded districts who truly appreciate their thoughtfulness.

MRS. ROGER B. JOHNSON,
National Vice-Chairman of Publicity Committee.

MIDSHIPMAN "BILLY"

by

Elliot Snow

Rear Admiral, Construction Corps U. S. Navy

IT is hoped that the use of the familiar diminutive Christian name of "Billy" will not outrage the sense of reverence of any English reader when he or she finds that Midshipman Billy later became the dignified and beloved monarch, William IV of England. That a plan to capture Prince William Henry of England and hold him as hostage existed near the close of the Revolutionary War is known to relatively few readers today. At the time—the winter of 1782—the Prince was a midshipman serving in H. M. S. *Prince George* in the harbor of New York, which flew the broad pennant of the Honorable Robert Digby, Rear Admiral of the Blue. The plot to seize His Highness and the Admiral, as will soon be shown, was sanctioned by General George Washington. It was the princely youth's love of sport and fun which led him into the danger of capture.*

"Amongst the anecdotes that are told of the Prince's boyhood, there is one peculiarly expressive

of his character, and his early attachment to the sea. The three brothers received from the hands of the Queen a weekly stipend, which they were at liberty to expend agreeably to their several tastes—an admirable mode of discovering the tendency of individual genius. At four years of age Prince William purchased a ship—the first act of free will, perhaps, he exercised, and for some time he scrupulously dedicated his weekly allowance to the necessary completion of the embellishment, rigging, and furnishing of his vessel. When the gallant craft was deemed seaworthy, the prince's maiden experiment in navigation was appointed

to take place in a large swimming-bath at Kew palace, and the Prince of Wales, and the Bishop of Osnaburg (his Royal Highness was not created Duke of York till 1789), were invited to be present. When the ship was fairly launched on the



"BILLY" AT FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE

*This account was found in the *Mirror* for 1831, which has quoted freely. The narrative was there republished from the *Athenaeum*; date not ascertained by the present writer.

miniature waters, Prince William, with an enthusiasm natural to his zest for the exhibition, expatiated with childish fondness upon certain parts of the nautical arrangements, and a slight contention, originating in some puerile difference of opinion, gradually arose between the brothers. As the dispute increased, the Prince of Wales haughtily reminded his younger brother that, however assured he might be of the correctness of his assertion, he should at least utter them with more temperance before his future Sovereign. 'Well, George,' retorted the young sailor, the royal blood mounting to his cheeks, 'who knows but I may be a King as well as you; I'm sure I look as like a King as Frederick does a bishop. And if ever I shall become a King, I'll have a house full of ships, and no other King shall dare to take them from me!'

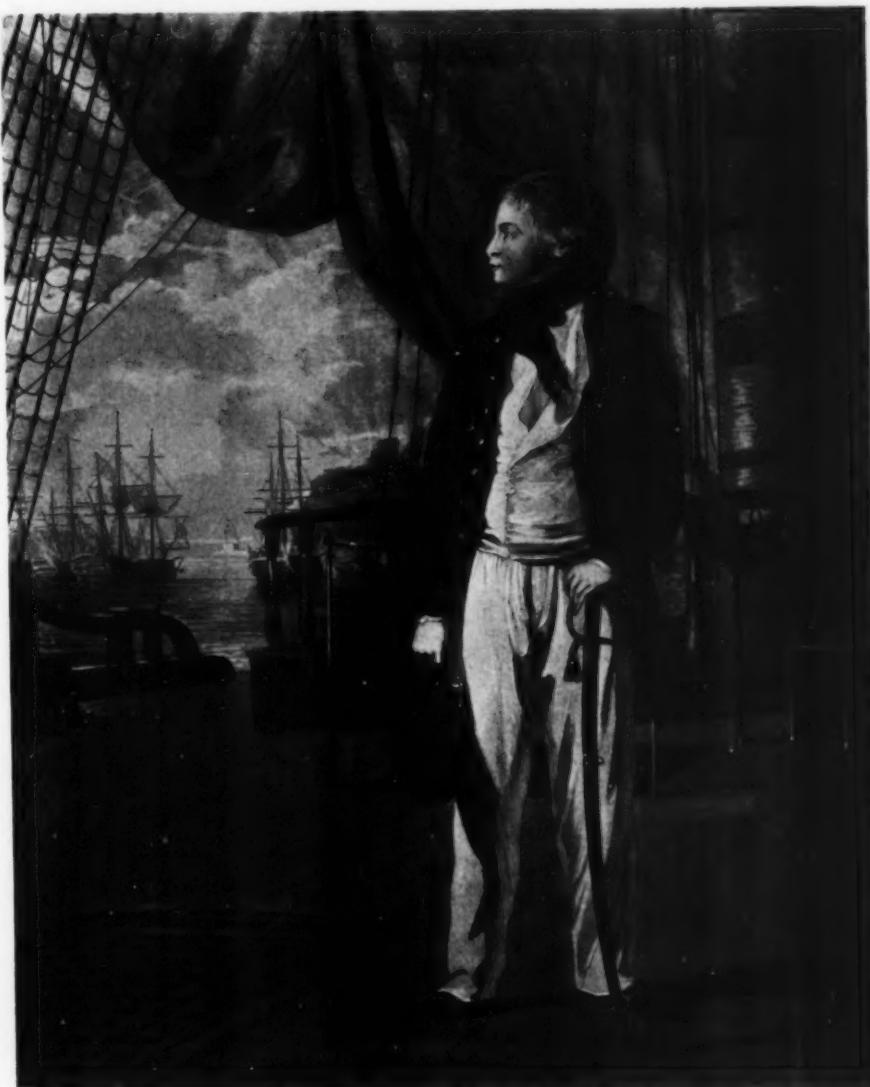
In the year 1779, while yet but fourteen years of age, Prince William Henry swung his first hammock on board the *Prince George*, a ninety-eight gun ship, under the command of Admiral Digby, a then new vessel named in honor of the Prince of Wales. "Billy" was outfitted as scantily as any other youngster in the mess. The only privilege accorded his rank was that of dining at the Admiral's table "and the use of a separate cabin, with some other trifling distinctions, which were more cheerfully offered than willingly accepted." Admiral Digby, though responsible for the care and well-being of the Prince, curtailed somewhat his freedom, but only sufficiently to shield him from the moral dangers which so frequently assail a

young officer, but not from boyish "scraps."

Some few escapades were unavoidable, and these, such as they were, reacted with a wholesome influence on the mind of the royal midshipman. "On one occasion, he and a brother middy happening to quarrel upon deck, the latter boldly exclaimed that 'only he was a prince he would give him a good threshing.' The former instantly tore off his jacket, which was distinguished by some little ornament of lace on its collar, and replied, 'You will give me a threshing?' at the same time, flinging away the jacket, he continued, 'there goes the prince—now try!' The juvenile combatants immediately closed, and some blows had been already exchanged when they were separated by the officers, who did not approve of that mode of settling the argument. Some blood was lost, but no honour on either side, and the prince and his opponent became greater friends than ever.

Years after the incident just related, William IV was seated at dinner when some of the company near the King were speculating upon the age of the oldest admirals on the list, one of whom was seated at the other end of the table. "One of the party guessing him at a certain age, 'Oh!' said his Majesty, 'he must be more than that'; and then glancing down the table at the subject of the conversation, 'let me see,' he continued, 'it is now two-and-forty years ago since he *mast-headed me* one cold winter's night in the Channel; and I recollect,' he added, 'that I richly deserved it.'"

The bluff, frank, cheery and affable monarch doubtless, too, remembered



Courtesy A. G. H. MacPherson, of Hants, England.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY WHEN A MIDSHIPMAN ON HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP PRINCE GEORGE

another officer with whom he came in contact when he spent the winter of 1782 in the City of New York. The story goes that he played a commonly practiced but rough joke

upon a sailor boy—cut down his hammock while asleep. "The sturdy sea urchin resented this invasion of his repose; and, not knowing the quality of his invader, a regular



Courtesy A. G. H. Macpherson, Hants, England
ADMIRAL DIGBY

set-to ensued in the dark. In this, it is said, the Prince showed great skill and equal generosity on the following morning, when he made the boy a handsome present of money."

"The Prince manifested, when on shore, a decided fondness for manly pastimes. One of his favourite resorts was a small fresh-water lake in the vicinity of the city, which presented a frozen sheet of many acres; and was thronged by the younger part of the population for the amusement of skating. As the Prince was unskilled in that exercise, he would sit in a chair fixed on runners, which was pushed forward with great velocity by a skating attendant, while a crowd of officers environed him, and the youthful multitude made the air ring with their shouts for Prince William

Henry. It was an animating scene, in the bright sunny winter-days, so common in that climate, and probably still retains a place in his Majesty's memory."

It was while the Prince was thus enjoying himself that a daring plot was formed "to pounce upon him and carry him off from the very midst of his friends." The plan in its essence was "to land secretly on a stormy night, with a small but resolute force, to surprise and carry off the Prince and the Admiral to the boats, and to make for the Jersey shore."*

The Commander-in-Chief of our Military and Naval Forces during the Revolutionary War wrote thus to Colonel Ogden:

To Col. Ogden of the 1st Jersey Regiment.

"Sir,—The spirit of enterprise so conspicuous in your plan for surprising in their quarters, and bringing off, the Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby, merits applause; and you have my authority to make the attempt in any manner and at such a time as your judgment shall direct.

"I am fully persuaded, that it is unnecessary to caution you against offering insult or indignity to the persons of the Prince or Admiral, should you be so fortunate as to capture them; but it may not be amiss to press the propriety of a proper line of conduct upon the party you command.

"In case of success, you will, as soon as you get them to a place of safety, treat them with all possible respect; but you are to delay no time in conveying them to Congress, and report your proceedings, with a copy of these orders.

"Given at Morris Town, this 28th day of March, 1782.

G. WASHINGTON."

* This whole account is based upon documents preserved in the family of Colonel Ogden of the 1st Jersey Regiment, who was the deviser of this plan. There were two colonels by the name of Ogden in the first Jersey Regiment; Colonel Aaron Ogden, believed to be the senior, principal in this narrative; the other his brother, Colonel Mathias Ogden.

When reading what follows it must be borne in mind that the British Army was then in possession of New York City and was supported by the British fleet. But the opposite bank of the Hudson River (about two miles wide at that point) was in possession of the Revolutionary forces, and its army was stationed at no great distance. The capturing party would have to embark from the Jersey shore and return thereto between sunset and sunrise. Colonel Ogden's plan was as follows in detail:

"It will be necessary to have four whale-boats (which can be procured without cause for suspicion); they must be well manned by their respective crews, including guides, etc.; beside these, one captain, one subaltern, three sergeants, and thirty-six men, with whom the boats can row with ease.—N. B. It is known where the boats are, and that they can be collected without suspicion, with their oars-men; and it is taken for granted, the owners will not object, though, for fear of giving the least cause of alarm, nothing has as yet been said to them.

"The time of embarkation must be the first wet night after we are prepared. The place is not yet agreed on, as it will be necessary to consult those skilled in the tides previous to determining, which must be put off until we are as nearly prepared as possible, for fear of inferences being drawn from our inquiries. We must, however, set off from such part of the Jersey shore, as will give us time to be in the city by half past nine. The men must be embarked in the order of debarkation.

"The Prince quarters in Hanover Square, and has two sentinels from the 40th British regiment, that are quartered in Lord Sterling's old quarters in Broad Street, 200 yards from the scene of action. The main guard, consisting of a captain and forty men, is posted at the City Hall—a sergeant and twelve, at the head of the old slip—a sergeant and twelve, opposite the coffee-house—these are the troops we may be in danger from, and must be guarded against.

The place of landing at Coenties Market, between the two sergeants' guards, at the head of the old slip and opposite the coffee-house.

"The order of debarkation to agree with the mode of attack, as follows:—

"First—Two men with a guide, seconded by two others, for the purpose of seizing the sentinels—these men to be armed with naked bayonets and dressed in sailors' habits—they are not to wait for anything, but immediately execute their orders.

"Second—Eight men including guides with myself, preceded by two men with each a crow-bar, and two with each an axe, these for the purpose of forcing the doors should they be fast, and followed by four men, entering the house and seizing the young Prince, the Admiral, the young noblemen, aides, etc.

"Third—A captain and eighteen to follow briskly, form, and defend the house until the business is finished, and retreat a half gun-shot in our rear.



MIDSHIPMAN BILLY RECEIVES INSTRUCTION
ON BOARD SHIP

"Fourth—A subaltern and fourteen, with half of the remaining boats' crew, and form on the right and left of the boats, and defend them until we return—the remainder of the crews to hold the boats in the best possible position for embarking.

"Necessary—Two crow-bars, two axes, four dark-lanterns, and four large oil-cloths.

"The manner of returning as follows:—

"Six men with guns and bayonets, with those unemployed in carrying off the prisoners, to precede those engaged in that business, followed by the captain (joined by the four men from the sentry) at a half gun-shot distance, who is to halt and give a front to the enemy, until the whole are embarked in the following order—

"First—The prisoners, with those preceding them.

"Second—The guides and boatmen.

"Third—The subalterns and fourteen.

"Fourth—The rear."

Some inkling of the design to capture Prince William Henry must have reached His Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, for a secret dispatch was sent by General Washington to Colonel Ogden on March 23, 1782, saying:

"Great seem to be their apprehensions here. About a fortnight ago a great number of flat boats were discovered by a sentinel from the bank of the river (Hudson's), which are said to have been intended to fire the

suburbs, and in the height of the conflagration to make a descent on the lower part of the city and wrest from our embraces His Excellency, Sir H. Clinton, Prince William Henry, and several other illustrious personages, since which great precautions have been taken for the security of those gentlemen, by augmenting the guards, and to render their persons as little exposed as possible."

In another letter sent from Newburgh April 2d, 1782, General Washington observed:

"After I wrote to you from Morris Town, I received information that the sentries at the door of Sir Henry Clinton were doubled at eight o'clock every night, from an apprehension of an attempt to surprise him in them. If this be true, it is more than probable the same precaution extends to other personages in the city of New York, a circumstance I thought it proper for you to be advertised of."

The upshot was, the plan had to be abandoned. It is interesting, though a somewhat idle pastime, to speculate on what the effect would have been on the fortunes of War if the plan had been successful and General Washington had held as a prisoner and entertained as royalty Midshipman Prince William Henry, R. N.

Old Glory

We salute you, Old Glory,
With your red, white and blue;
With a star for each State
Of our Union so true.

Where the Spirit of God is
There shall liberty be;
With *e pluribus unum*,
Our pledge for the free.

We're united for freedom
For this and all lands:
That the nations be subject
To His high commands.

—Elizabeth F. Pierce.

THE ANCESTORS OF THE DODGES OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.

by
Carrie Dodge Wilson

Daniel Webster says:

"Next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should bear with stronger obligations on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with liberal excellence which is departed; And a consciousness, too, that in its acts and conduct, and even its sentiments and thoughts, it may be actively operating on the happiness of those who come after it."

"And My God put into mine heart, to gather together the nobles, and the rulers, and the people; that they might be reckoned by genealogy. And I found a register of the genealogy of them which came up at the first."

Nehemiah, VII-5

"Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1879, being the 250th Anniversary of the landing of William Dodge, All that bear our name in the United States, either in person or by their representatives, shall gather anew, at Mechanic Hall, Essex Street, in Ancient Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts, at 10:00 A. M., for a Social Reunion, to provide for a proper Memorial, And listen to the Addresses of several members of our family."

This invitation was sent to all who had the name of Dodge in October, 1878.

Representatives of our Dodge race came from eighteen States, and all the British Provinces, numbering over one thousand, from Texas to Nova Scotia, from California to eastern Maine.

After the meeting was called to order they proceeded to the election of officers. President: Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, New York City, twelve Vice-Presidents, among them Robert Perley Dodge, Georgetown, D. C. Three secretaries, among them Ben Perley Poore, West Newbury, Mass., who married Virginia Dodge, sister of Robert Perley Dodge. The meeting was thereby

organized; the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York City, said that before proceeding to business which is to follow, it would be quite in accordance with the general habit of the Dodges to invoke the Divine blessing, and he introduced the Rev. George Dodge, of Sparta, Georgia, who offered a brief and very appropriate





ADELINE DODGE LANMAN—PORTRAIT BY
THOMAS SULLY

prayer. The principal address was made by Robert Dodge, New York City; he said in part:

Family names or surnames, with their genealogy, that had always been sedulously cherished by the Orientals, Greeks and Romans, were only abandoned about the 13th Century. It is alleged that surnames are first met with in England in A. D. 1050, but were not popular or general until about 1307.

Our ancient family name comes from Saxon root of their Ancient Folk speech, which, like the Hebrew, has a meaning and history frequently of greater significance than those of Latin Europe. Spelman, in his glossary of Anglo-Saxon, the highest authority on the subject, derives it from "Dugge": a Woman's breast. This is verified and confirmed by the very ancient, original patent of the Family Arms; and to the same effect is Gwillim's Display of Heraldry.

Our name has always remained without change, which is so frequent in other surnames.

As the Patent is of itself an historic curiosity, and the Armonial Bearing depicts the meaning of the name, according to its Saxon origin; besides reciting the achievements and locality of the Patentee, and Founder of the Family in England, I may be allowed, on this occasion, to reproduce the original Patent, as certified from the Herald's College, London.

The Original Patent is in Norman French, of which I give a literal translation from the parchment copy in my possession, with rich emblazonment of the Arms: Certified as "Extracted from the Records of the College of Arms, London. Thos. Wm. King, York Herald, 30 March, 1850." Also a copy of which appears in *America Heraldica*.



ELIZABETH THOMSON, WIFE OF FRANCIS DODGE



FRANCIS DODGE, ESQ., OF GEORGETOWN, D.C.

FIRST PATENT.

"To all Men loving Nobleness, Virtue and Chivalry: and to all Ladies, and Maidens of honor, of honest deportment and gentilesse, and to each of them:

"I, James Hedingley, called Guyen King of Arms: Greeting in Peace and good Speed. Above all, that which appertains to the Honorable office of a Herald is first; to record the good fame and Renown of all honest and virtuous persons. So, likewise it is suitable and fit, to Give and set in order to such persons, Ensigns and Arms of

honor; so, that their noble and valiant deeds of arms, may be preserved in perpetual remembrance.

"And therefore having regard to the loyal and valiant service of PETER DODGE, A Native of the Town of Stopworth, in the County of Chester, Gentleman: which he has done and performed to my most dear and Sovereign Lord, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of England, and Duke of Guyen, as well in several battles against his great enemy and rebel, Baliol, King of Scotland and Vassal of England: as likewise at



HOME OF FRANCIS DODGE—STODDART (Q) AND CONGRESS (31ST) STREETS, GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Painted by Charles Lanman

the sieges of Berwick and Dunbar: there, where, in his duty and valiant courage, he was conspicuous for the advancement of his renown and the good content of my said Sovereign Lord, who, in recompense of his said service, and by his Special Grace, Gave to Him, and to his Heirs forever, the Lordship of Podenhughe, with the Barony of Coldingham, in the Kingdom of Scotland.

"I have thought it therefore convenient in the performance of my office, to Grant him Arms accordingly, and specially for two reasons: the one for having valiantly served towards the King's peace and the public good: the other, that his heirs and successors by the remembrance of his honour and valour, may be encouraged to follow him, always in like virtue and noble conduct. And for which cause: Know Ye: That I, the aforesaid Guyen, have Given and Granted to the said PETER DODGE, that from henceforth, he may carry his Shield: Barry of Six: Or and Sable: on a Pale 'gules, a Woman's Breast Goutant:' which Arms appear, here in view depicted. I, Guyen, King of Arms, have Given and Confirmed to

the said PETER DODGE and to his heirs forever, to have, enjoy and use the same: and in them to be adorned and clothed, for the advancement of their honour, as well in all Triumphs, Jousts, Tournaments, and other deeds of Arms, as also in Martial matters and enterprises, that may be requisite in peace or in war, in all places and at all times, according to their pleasure, without the impeachment of any person or persons.

"In Testimony of which I have here Subjoined my Seal.

"Given the 8th day of April, the Thirty Fourth Year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord, Edward, Son of King Henry; after the Conquest, the First of that name."

Another Patent Grant of Arms, of a much later date, viz: 1547: or 38th Hen. VIII, is also on record in the College of Arms, London, and likewise Certified.

It is shorter, to JOHN DODGE of Rotham, Kent: and inasmuch as it confirms the First Patent, as then very ancient: and describes the Crest also: I may be allowed here to give it in modernized English,

SECOND PATENT.

"To all Nobles, and Gentles, Reading Hearing or Seeing these Letters present: Thomas Hawley, as Clarencieux principal Herald and King of Arms, of the South, East and West parts of the Realm of England from the River Trent Southwards, sendeth due and humble Commendation and Greeting: Equity willeth, and Reason ordereth, that men virtuous, and of noble courage be by their merits and good renown rewarded; not only their persons in this mortal life, so brief and transitory, but also after them, those that shall be of their body descended: to the end that by their ensample, others may the more enforce themselves, to get the renown of ancient Nobles, in their Lines and posterities.

"And forasmuch as JOHN DODGE of Rotham in the County of Kent, Gentleman, is descended of a House bearing Arms, as appeareth by an ancient Patent of Arms,

granted and given by Jacques (James) Hedingley as Guyen King of Arms the viiith day of April in the xxxviii (sic.) Year of the Reign of King Edward the First, to PETER DODGE, born in Stopworth, in the County of Chester, Gentleman: them being as more plainly appeareth by the said Patent, of the which the said JOHN is descended. Therefore the said Clarencieux King of Arms by the authority and power annexed, attributed, given and granted by the King, our Sovereign Lord, by express words, under his most noble Great Seal, to me, and to my office of Clarencieux King of Arms; Do Ratify, Set forth, Confirm and Grant to the said JOHN DODGE, Gentleman, for him, and his posterity the said Arms, with a Crest thereunto in manner as hereafter followeth, that is to say; Gold and Sable, Barry of Six pieces: on a Pale Gules, a Woman's pappe, gouttant, Situ. Upon his Helmet, on a Torse, gold and azure; a Demi-Lyon maryn: Sable,



SIX SONS OF FRANCIS AND ELIZABETH THOMSON DODGE—FRANCIS, HAMILTON, ROBERT PERLEY, WILLIAM, ALLEN AND CHARLES

langued and armed gules: about his neck a Gemmel Gold, mantled Gules, Dabled, Situ: as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margin. To have and to hold the said Crest and Arms to the said JOHN DODGE, Gentleman, for him and posterity, and they it to use and enjoy evermore.

"In Witness whereof, I, the said Claren-
cieux King of Arms have signed this present
Confirmation with my hand and set the seal
of my Arms with the Seal of my office of
Clarenceux King of Arms. Given and
Granted at London the xvith day of Decem-
ber, in the xxxviiith year of the reign of our
Sovereign Lord Henry the Eighth, by the
Grace of God, King of England, France and
Ireland, Defender of the Faith and of the
Church of England and Ireland, on Earth,
the Supreme Head."

The First Patent (1306) to
"Fierre," or Peter Dodge, is among
the most ancient records of the
Herald's College.

I need scarcely say that our ances-
tor, William Dodge, in this Country,
came in one of "the Fleet" of five
vessels: which, landing at the humble
Mission outpost of the Wilderness,
called by the Natives, from their
Tribal name, "Naumkeag," in 1629:
Created and settled a Town and
separate Community: which, in joy
they named Salem, as their quiet
Haven, the City of their Peace.
Rev. Joseph B. Felt, a careful his-
torian, has carefully prepared, from
scattered original sources, a list of all
the early settlers of Salem, comprising
over four hundred names, with
the several dates of their arrival, or
grant of land. Of this list, only
seven in all have the prefix "Mr."
This designation so long since too
common for a distinction, was, in
that age of strenuous punctilio, only
lawful for "Captains and sometimes
Masters of vessels, Military Cap-
tains, eminent Merchants, School-
masters, Doctors, Magistrates, and

Clergymen, Masters of Arts of any
College, and Freeman of the Com-
pany. The wives and daughters of a
"Mr." were called "Mrs." "Good
Man" and "Good Wife" were the
lawful designation of such as were
not "Mr." or "Mrs." This dis-
tinction ceased about 1650, during
the Protectorate. To be deprived of
this title was a grievous loss of social
position. In 1631 it is on record that
the Court of Assistants took away
the title of "Mr." from one for im-
morality. Our first Ancestor in
America will be found carefully
styled "Mr. Wm. Dodge." The Fleet,
bearing the first colonies to Naum-
keag 1629, consisted of five ships,—
The Talbot, *The Lyons Whelpe*
(called also *George Bonadventure*),
The Four Sisters, *The May Flower*
and *The George*. On May 28th,
1629, the Company at London wrote
to Governor Endicott at Naumkeag
at much length and detail, making
request for the Rev. Mr. White,
"that attention may be shown to a
number of passengers in the *Lyons*
Whelpe. Amongst this list was the
name of William Dodge. He had
dark complexion, hair and eyes, was
over usual stature, well formed and
athletic, the typical Ancient Briton.
He was admitted freeman of Salem
in 1639, and was also one of the
founders of Beverly Church in 1667."

The first town Meeting of Beverly
subsequent to its Incorporation was
held November 23rd, 1668, at which
Captain Thomas Lathrop, William
Dixey, William Dodge, Senior, John
West, and Paul Thorndike were
chosen Selectmen."

William Dodge, 2nd, son of our
Progenitor, was admitted freeman in
1683, and representative in 1690.

He is mentioned in the earliest book printed on this Continent, viz: Hubbard's Narrative of the "Trouble with the Indians in New England or Indian Wars." Quarto, printed at Boston, 1667—of which only three copies survive.

"1675. Jan. 21. Capt. Prentice, his Troop being abroad, met with a Party of the enemy, of whom they took two prisoners and killed nine, in which exploit something hap'ned very remarkable for one W. Dodge of Salem, riding in Company with another friend, they hap'ned to meet with two Indians: the said Dodge being better horsed than his friend, made after the foremost, leaving his friend to deal with the hindmost, but his pistol missed firing; whereupon the Indian taking him by the leg, turned him off his horse, and getting upon him, was about killing him with his knife, which Mr. Dodge, by chance espied, and came time enough to do his business also: by that means he did three good offices at once, saved the life of his friend and slew two of his enemies."

William Dodge, 2nd, married Mary, daughter of Roger Conant, and widow of John Balch (who was drowned). His second wife was Joanna Larkin, also a widow, daughter of Robert Hale, a descendant of Sir Edward Hales, (who dropped the S from his name in coming to America as a Puritan Settler in Massachusetts). Their son, Robert Dodge I., born in 1689, married Lydia Woodbury; their son Isaac married Mary Perley; their son Robert, 2nd, married Mary Boardman; their son Francis married Elizabeth Thomson; their son Robert Perley married Caroline R. Heath. Robert Dodge,

2nd, of that name, was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, September 20, 1743, died June 15th, 1823. Was named for his grandfather Robert, who received his name from his grandfather Robert Hale (the grandfather of Nathan Hale who was executed as a spy during the Revolutionary War). He married Mary Boardman. Heitman's Historical Register of the Officers in the Continental Army shows—Dodge, Robert, Mass. 1st Lieutenant of Gerrish's Massachusetts Regiment, 19th May to December, 1775. Captain Massachusetts Militia in 1776, and Colonel of same in 1782 (died 15th of June, 1823). He was with Wolfe at the Capture of Quebec. He also represented Hamilton for many years in the Massachusetts General Court, and held several trusts in the town. His silver-hilted sword, used at the Battle of Bunker Hill and in twenty-three engagements, is now at the National Museum in the Colonial Dames Exhibit.

Francis Dodge, son of Robert Dodge, 2nd, was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, August 9th, 1782, died in Georgetown, D. C., October 8th, 1851. He married Elizabeth Thomson; Rev. Stephen Bloomer Balch, D. D. (First Presbyterian Minister in Georgetown, D. C.), performed the ceremony. They had the following children: Mary, Francis, Emily, Hamilton, Robert Perley, William, Allen, Adeline, Virginia, Charles.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution held their 26th Annual Conference on October 6 and 7, 1928, at the Hotel Alpine, North Woodstock. Nearly every chapter was represented; all the State Officers and six Honorary State Regents were present.

A replica of the flag carried at the battle of Bennington, a recent gift to Mrs. John Osborne, a great-great-granddaughter of General Stark, the hero of Bennington, was loaned to the Conference and was displayed on the wall—an appropriate insignia for this year of the 150th anniversary of the battle in which New Hampshire furnished over 73 per cent of the fighting force.

The meeting came to order at the call of the State Regent, after the State Officers had been escorted to their seats by the pages, and was opened by singing "America," and by prayer. Following the salute to the flag, Mrs. Alice M. Batchelder, a member of the Exeter Chapter, gave a delightful address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, State Vice-Regent.

Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, our President-General, sent a telegram of regret that she could not be present. Several other telegrams and letters were read, one from the London-England Chapter, extending hospitality to any New Hampshire D. A. R. who contemplated visiting that country.

A pleasant surprise was the arrival of Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, National Chairman of Constitutional Hall Finance Committee, who gave a most inspiring address, which later bore fruit when various chapter representatives pledged \$250 to the Foundation Fund. Following Mrs. Magna's talk another surprise awaited our State Regent, Dr. Alice M. Chesley, when the Exeter Chapter regent, Miss Spring, announced the gift of a chair in her honor.

Greetings from the Honorary State Regents and reviews of the achievements during their administrations were inspiring.

From the reports of the State Chairmen there appears great interest in all branches of D. A. R. work. The Historian's report showed five historic spots marked; 270 Revolutionary soldiers' graves located; 128 graves marked, graves of two Real Daughters marked, a large collection of gravestone inscriptions, collections of pictures of old houses, historic spots, histories and descriptions of old houses, historical papers written and printed. The State Librarian reported nine books sent to the Library in Memorial Continental Hall. Besides other items of interest, the Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift told of the planting of 794 trees. The report of Mrs. Carroll, State Chairman of Constitutional Hall Finance Committee, showed New Hampshire well over her quota for chairs.

An informal reception was given by Mrs. Batchelder. The Asquamchumaukee Chapter, of Plymouth, Mrs. Merrill, Regent, furnished the evening's entertainment with a delightful musical.

The following forenoon was devoted to reports by the chapters. These reports are one of the most interesting features of a conference. Prof. Charles A. Holden, President of the New Hampshire S. A. R., extended greetings and spoke of the common interest of both societies.

Mrs. Christopher, Honorary State Regent, requested the privilege of presenting the Conference with the National Flag. It was voted to purchase a State and D. A. R. flag; to give \$100 toward the preservation of the forest at Franconia Notch, and \$100 to the Student Loan Fund.

The report of the State Regent, Dr. Alice M. Chesley, was impressive, showing her great devotion to the D. A. R. work. This was keenly felt by the Daughters, as they realize, with her extensive medical practice, what it has meant for her to fulfill so many obligations. Dr. Chesley was made Honorary State Regent.

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM,
State Historian.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution met for their 27th Annual State Conference in Albion, October 4, 5 and 6, 1927, as guests of the three chapters, Hannah Tracy Grant of Albion, Mary Marshall of Marshall, and Charity Cook of Homer. The Conference was preceded on Monday evening, October 3, by a dinner given by the Hostess Chapters at the Parker Inn, at which 200 guests, delegates from 52 chapters, were present. Following the dinner a delightful little drama, "Neighbors," was presented by a group of Albion College girls.

The Conference held its business meetings in the Audience Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On Tuesday afternoon "Assembly" was sounded by Scout Victor Young and the State Regent, Mrs. Lucius E. Holland, declared the meeting opened.

The Scripture was read and prayer offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller. Professor Rowland, of Albion College, led the assemblage in singing *America* and the Salute to the Flag was led by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chas. F. Bathrick.

After the State Officers' reports, Mrs. Bathrick presented, as a gift to the Conference from the State Officers, the D. A. R. Insignia. The Wheel and Distaff shone out resplendent in electric-lighted colors, a beautiful and fitting emblem to greet the delegates at this and all succeeding conferences.

After a formal dinner tendered the State Officers and honor guests at the Parker Inn, with many other charming dinners for other groups of delegates and guests, the Conference met again at 8 o'clock. Following a recital by Dudleigh Verner, Organist, the delegates and visitors listened to welcoming addresses by Dean Robert Williams of Albion College and the Regents of the three Hostess Chapters, Miss Worthington, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Flint. After songs by the College Glee Club came brief addresses by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Vice-President General from Michigan and Honorary State Regent; Miss Alice Louise McDuffie, Historian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. James P. Brayton, Past Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Benjamin L. Hart, Past Regent of Missouri, and Hon. William H. Barrett, Past President

General of the S. A. R. Letters and telegrams of greeting were read from our President General, Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, and from Governor Fred W. Green.

On Wednesday morning the proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws were taken up. The most important ones adopted were:

1. Annual dues raised from 50 cents to 60 cents per capita.
2. Each chapter allowed twice as many votes at State Conference as at Continental Congress.
3. State Regents annual expense allowance raised to \$1,000.
4. A Standing Committee on Resolutions created.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted three resolutions, all adopted:

1. A gift of \$1,000 to the Michigan Room in Constitution Hall from the State D. A. R. as a potential donor.
2. Deplored the use of the property of Hillsdale and Olivet Colleges for conferences which appear to be socialistic and are incompatible with the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America.
3. A greeting from the Conference to Michigan's Real Daughter, Mrs. Helen Barrett.

Thursday morning was signalized by a breakfast tendered in the name of the Starr Commonwealth to the officers and delegates. The guests were graciously received by the officers and served with courteous hospitality by the Boy-Citizens of the Commonwealth.

The election of officers resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. James H. McDonald; State Chaplain, Mrs. Harvey P. Shields; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gordon B. Paxton; State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eusebia Davidson; State Treasurer, Miss Emma E. Brooks; State Registrar, Mrs. Edward V. Howlett; State Historian, Mrs. Sidney W. Clarkson; State Librarian, Miss Sue Silliman; State Directors, Mrs. Sigmund L. Wing and Mrs. G. V. Lloyd Cady.

MRS. SIDNEY W. CLARKSON,
State Historian.

WISCONSIN

The 31st Annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the historic city of Green Bay, October 27, 28 and 29, 1927, with Jean Nicollet of Green Bay and DePere,

the hostess Chapter, and Mrs. Ralph H. Hess, our gracious State Regent, presiding.

Thursday was devoted to registration, the State Regent's meeting of State Chairmen, the luncheon meeting of the State Board, and her meeting of Chapter Regents, at each of which the work of the past year was discussed, plans laid and suggestions made for the Wisconsin D. A. R. activities until the end of the present régime in April, 1928. Mrs. Hess, our outgoing State Regent, originated the custom in Wisconsin, of recognizing State Chairmen as part of her "official family" and the mutual discussions and acquaintanceship have resulted in much co-operative service among the various chairmen. At 3 o'clock the Daughters were taken for an historic drive, the objective being the unveiling of a granite boulder with bronze tablet, marking the homesite of Eleazer Williams, Missionary to the Indians, the Oneida tribe accompanying from the East. Our President General, Mrs. Brosseau, arrived just in time to honor the ceremony with her presence, the tablet being unveiled by two grandchildren of a former Oneida Chieftain, and presented by Mrs. Francis G. Bleash, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots. Stops were made at the home of the Misses Martin in the house built by their father 90 years ago, and which is filled with antique furniture, china, ornaments and pictures from every time and clime; at the Portier-Tank cottage, the oldest house in the Northwest, erected on the river shore about 1775, now located in Union Park; and at the Women's Club home, an old Colonial dwelling, where most subtly inviting cups o'tea and delicious wafers were served.

Dinner at the Northland and an informal reception with musical program by our hostess Chapter, short talks by our President General and State Regent, and surprise greetings by Governor Zimmerman and Miss Harriet Grim, Inspector of State Institutions, who happened to stop at the hotel with other State officials on a tour of inspection.

Friday morning the formal opening of the session with our President General, beloved by all Wisconsin Daughters since her former visit as Chairman of Ellis Island, and Mrs. Magna, Chairman of Finance, Constitution Hall, our guests of honor. Mrs. W. H. Clark, Regent of the hostess Chapter, gave

the welcoming address, Mrs. W. R. Chaloner of Appleton responding in behalf of the State Daughters. Greetings were extended by Mrs. T. W. Spence, past Vice President General; Mrs. Ada Pratt Kimberly, Wisconsin's "Little Godmother," the 9th to sign the original charter of the National Society; and Mrs. Mattie Culver Van Ostrand, Honorary State Regents.

An altogether too short talk by Mrs. Brosseau and the reports of State officers filled the morning session. Hon. James H. McGillan, the upstanding patriot Mayor of Green Bay, welcomed the Daughters to the city. Addresses by Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Magna were the high spots of the session; a banquet Friday evening, at which Col. Le Roy F. Smith, U. S. Army, and Mr. H. A. Jung, of the Military Intelligence Association of Chicago, talked on Preparedness and Communistic dangers. A beautiful memorial service; State Directory No. 2 Publicity Contest won by Mrs. N. T. Gill of Reedsburg; election of officers and adoption of resolutions were among the many interesting and enjoyable events.

The new roster of State officers who take office in April include: Mrs. J. F. Trottman of Milwaukee, State Regent; Mrs. J. A. Branson of DePere, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. S. Perrigo of Beloit, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Geo. Averill of Milwaukee, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. H. C. Lawton of Racine, Treasurer; Mrs. Robt. Lacy of East Troy, Registrar; Mrs. W. C. Lounsbury, Superior, Historian; Mrs. E. J. Barrett of Sheboygan, Librarian. Mrs. R. H. Hess, the present State Regent, was unanimously and enthusiastically elected to the office of Honorary State Regent, to assume that office at the close of her active regency.

Mrs. Magna emphasized the value of our insignia by stating that our American Consul at Quebec assured her that the D. A. R. pin would prove conclusively her American citizenship, should she be questioned at the border.

MRS. JOSEPH LINDSAY,
State Publicity Chairman.

TEXAS

The 28th Annual Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Fort Worth by invitation of the Mary

Isham Keith and Fort Worth Chapters, November 1, 2, 3, 1927, in the Texas Hotel. This Conference had the largest attendance of any since the organization of the Society in Texas. Only one State Officer and very few Chapter Regents were absent. At ten o'clock Tuesday morning the processional, composed of State Regent and other officers, Ex-Vice Presidents General, Ex-State Regents and local Regents led by color-bearers and escorted by pages, entered.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Burton Jones, with Mrs. R. W. Fender, Regent of the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, presiding. After an invocation by Rev. E. W. Hawks the "Salute to the Flag" was led by Mrs. W. A. Quebedeaux, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. Addresses of welcome were given by the Mayor of the city and manager of the Chamber of Commerce, and greetings heard from all local patriotic societies and orders. Responses to these were made by Mrs. I. B. McFarland of Houston and Mrs. Dallas Scarborough of Abilene.

The State Regent, at the close of her greetings to the Conference, presented a beautiful gavel made from a portion of the wood from the famous horse chestnut tree planted by George Washington in Fredericksburg, Va. At her request, Hon. Martin Davey, President of the "Davey Tree Surgery Co.," had sent this one to be presented to the Texas Conference. This body voiced its appreciation and directed that same, with thanks, be wired Congressman Davey.

In the afternoon the reports of the State Officers were heard with deep interest. The State Regent's report was most inspiring, and carried the note of high patriotism which has characterized her administration. She called attention to some of the noteworthy achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All of the causes which were in progress at the beginning of her term of office have been completed. Among these were the Tamassee Scholarship Fund; the Philippine Scholarship; the LaSalle Monument Fund of \$3,000; and the Sam Houston State Teachers College Scholarship, \$5,000. She stated that four new chapters had been organized during the year and are at work. This makes thirteen chapters organized by her.

A tender memorial service commemorating the members who had died since the last Conference followed.

On Historical Evening the program was conducted by the State Historian, Mrs. Annie Doom Pickrell. In addition to her address was one given by Hon. Frtiz Lanham, several beautiful vocal selections and a one-act play, written by the Historian.

On Wednesday morning preceding the reports of the State Chairmen, Mrs. Maurice C. Turner, National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, read her splendid report.

The Conference voted to place a fund of \$100 to be used in Texas for Conservation and Thrift, in honor of Mrs. Jones, State Regent, since she had secured this chairmanship for Texas. It also authorized the purchase of sixty-five cubic feet of foundation of Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Turner. This has since been raised by subscriptions to \$100.

The State Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. E. T. Duff, made a splendid report. Sixty-two chairs had been pledged, forty-eight paid for in full, including the three State chairs taken in honor of, respectively, General Robert E. Lee, Elizabeth Paxton, mother of Gen. Sam Houston, and one in memory of the World War Heroes from Texas. The Texas Box was paid for in one year. A great number of cubic feet of foundation have been taken. The penny a day and Christmas gift plans have also been popular.

On Wednesday afternoon the State officers for the three ensuing years were elected.

Chapter reports were given by Regents on Thursday morning. Without exception these gave convincing evidence of earnest and conscientious effort in all departments of State and National work.

The Conference voted to establish a new scholarship fund, to be placed in the West Texas State Teachers College in Canyon City. Generous donations were made to this fund. The State Treasurer was directed to pay \$100 to the Chairman of the Wakefield Association. Members also contributed to this.

The Resolutions Committee brought in many excellent recommendations.

MATTIE WRIGHT CARR,
State Corresponding Secretary.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

WILLIAM DAVIS

(Virginia Census, 1790; Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers; Georgia Cyclopædia, Vol. 1, p. 571.)

William Davis was a soldier of the Revolution in the State of Virginia. He was born in the old Dominion State about 1740. His wife's name is not known. His son, Jonathan Davis, moved to Georgia and settled in Wilkes County. He married Miss Mary Johnson who was born in Wilkes County. A son of this couple was Captain John Davis who served in the Confederate Army. He married Miss Katherine Hampton, daughter of A. Y. Hampton.

Children of Capt. John Davis and Katherine Hampton Davis were: Della, married Mr. Jones; Sallie D., married Mr. Jones; Dosia, married Mr. Warren; Eliza, married Mr. Shaffer; Emma, married Mr. Willingham; Nannie, married Mr. Jones; Johanna, married Mr. Sheffield.

CHARLES FLOYD

(Knights Roster; Georgia Biography, Vol. 2, p. 47.)

The Floyd family claims descent from Llewellyn Floyd, the last of the Welsh Kings. Three brothers came to America in 1675 and settled in Accomac County, Virginia. The brothers were: William, Charles and Frederick. All three were married in Virginia. Frederick left no sons; Charles had two sons: William and Samuel; Samuel married Susan Dixon of Northampton County, Virginia. They had three children; Charles was born March 4, 1747, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. He served in the Revolution, was captured by the British and held prisoner in Savannah until the signing of the treaty of peace. He then returned to his home in Charleston, South Carolina. He was married in 1768 to Miss Mary Fendin of Green Island, South Carolina. She was born April 15, 1747 and died

September 18, 1804. Charles Floyd died in Camden County, Georgia, Sept. 9, 1820.

The only child of this sturdy old couple was Major General John Floyd, born Hilton Head, South Carolina, October 3, 1769. In 1793 he married Isabel Marie Hazzard, daughter of Richard Hazzard. General John Floyd died in Camden County, Georgia, June 24, 1839. This couple had twelve children. The youngest of these children, Henry Hamilton Floyd, was born in Fairfield, Georgia, Dec. 11, 1817. He was twice married, his second wife was Mordeca Jennette Boog, of St. Marys. She died Feb. 24, 1862, and he died in Florida, Feb. 25, 1873.

The sixth child of this couple was James Boog Floyd, born Dec. 24, 1850. He married Miss Phileola Nesbit, Dec. 19, 1895, daughter of Reuben and Martha (Dennis), Nesbit of Eatonton, Georgia. Another son, Thomas Boog Floyd, was born in Camden County, Georgia, May 23, 1852, married Miss Frances Ann Perkins, daughter of David Simpson Perkins and Francis Ann (Scarborough) of Burke County, Georgia. The children of the couple were: Marmaduke Hamilton Floyd, Ida Floyd, Francis Perkins Floyd, Thomas Bourke Floyd, Augusta Hallis Floyd, James Boog Floyd.

LIEUT. JEREMIAH CARLTON (Virginia and Georgia), DAVID CARLTON (Barre, Vermont), CAPT. OSGOOD CARLTON, EBENEZER CARLTON

(Vermont Revolutionary Records and Georgia Cyclopædia, Vol. 1, p. 342.)

The New England Carltons were descendants from Baldwin de Carlton, a follower of William the Conqueror. This worthy ancestor maintained his residence at Carlton Hall near Penrith Cumberlancher, and it continued to be the family abode for more than six hundred years.

Lieut. Jeremiah Carlton distinguished himself in the defense of Ticonderoga.

David Carlton was killed at Bunker Hill. Ebenezer Carlton was a member of General Washington's life guard; and Capt. Osgood Carlton was employed by the government during the Revolutionary War in the transportation of money between Philadelphia and New England.

Ann Carlton, daughter of Lieut. Jeremiah Carlton, was born in Barre, Vermont. She moved with her parents to Georgia soon after the war of the Revolution and married John Chapman of Twiggs County, Georgia, the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Carlton Burke Chapman, son of John and Ann Carlton Chapman, was born near Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, Georgia, Feb. 25, 1861; he married Miss Ann Adelphia Smith, daughter of General George A. Smith and Adelphia Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Burk Chapman had three children: Carlton George Chapman, John Gresham Chapman, Elbert Loving Chapman.

JOHN DICKENSON, PHILOMEN DICKENSON

(Maryland Soldiers; Georgia Cyclopladia, Vol. 1, p. 596.)

Charles Dickenson of London, England, and three sons; Walter, Henry and John immigrated to America in 1653, settling in Caroline County, Virginia, and Talbot County, Maryland. From Walter this line of descent is traced: John Dickenson (son of Walter) had a son James, and James had two sons—John and Philomen. They were born in Talbot County, Maryland, and served in the War of the Revolution. James Edward Dickenson, born in King George County, Virginia, married Ellen Carmichel (Middleton). She was born in Frederick County, Virginia, 1826. They moved to Decatur County, Georgia, and their son, Gardner Edward Dickinson, was born August 1867. He married June 3, 1890, Miss Willie Middleton, daughter of W. J. Middleton of Charleston, South Carolina. She died December 3, 1894; and March 29, 1899 he married Miss Georgia Gaston, daughter of J. B. Gaston of Gainesville, Georgia. He had one child by his first wife, a daughter, Miss Willie Overton Dickenson; and two children by his second marriage; George Gaston Dickenson and Gardner Edward Dickenson, Jr.

GEN. JOHN WHITING

(Massachusetts Soldiers and Georgia Cyclopaedia, Vol. 1, p. 218.)

Gen. John Whiting served the State of Massachusetts with distinction during the war of the Revolution. His daughter was Caroline Lee Whiting, b. in Lancaster, Massachusetts in 1804. In 1825 she married Prof. N. M. Heintz and moved to Georgia. She died in 1856 and her remains were buried in Columbus, Georgia. Her daughter, Catherine Theressa Heintz married Rev. J. O. Branch, born in Abbeville, South Carolina, June 20, 1838. Catherine Theressa Heintz was born Dec. 28, 1833.

Their son, Whiting Lee Branch, was born in Macon, Georgia, Apr. 12, 1871. He married Miss Janie Snow, daughter of D. J. N. Snow and Scotia (Livingston) Snow.

The Whiting family has always been represented either in the army or navy from the time of the Revolution.

PAUL DISMUKES

(Virginia Revolutionary Soldiers, Vol. 8 and 9; Georgia Cyclopaedia, Vol. 1, p. 599.)

The Dismukes were French Huguenots who left their native land to escape the persecutions incidental to the Edict of Nantz. They established themselves in the Colony of Virginia in 1695.

Paul Dismukes was a member of Stubberfield's Regiment and later of Merriwether's Virginia Regiment of the Continental line. During the Revolution he was with Gates at Camden, South Carolina, Aug. 16, 1780. John Dismukes, John J. Peter, William, Terry and Edward Dismukes paid taxes in Warren County, Georgia, 1794. (Cf. Miss Blair's Tax Receipts.) Paul Dismukes' son, John Thompson Dismukes was born in Virginia 1792. He married Ann Logan Munore. She was a native of Ingerness, Scotland. Soon after they married they migrated to Tennessee and after her husband's death 1849, she moved to Florida with her children. One of these, Paul Elisha Dismukes, married Dec. 19, 1865, Miss Ann Forman of Quincy, Florida, daughter of Arthur L. and Mary Ann (Booth) Forman. They had two children: Elisha Paul and Robert Ernest.—M. G. R.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

BUTCHER, SAMUEL. Wood County, West Virginia. Will dated 18 June 1844. Probated 16 August 1847. Recorded Will Book 4 pp. 50. Mentions sons Thomas, Eli, John, Feyton, and Baylis. Daughter Susan Vaughan (not twenty-five) son-in-law Atwell Vaughan. Daughters Ury Reeder, Tany Hamor, Ann Vaughan, Deborah Tribble and Hannah Kincheloe. Executors Sons-in-law Atwell Vaughan and J. P. Riley.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. Loudoun County, Virginia. Will dated 30 January 1797. Probated 10 July 1797. (lands both in Maryland and in Virginia.) Mentions daughters Anne and her husband Alexander Sutherland, Mary, Rachel, and Sarah. Sons Henry Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Thomas Taylor and Jessy Taylor, also son-in-law Benj. Hough. Executors son Thomas and son-in-law Benj. Hough Canby.

ASHER, JOHN. Parish St. Marks, Culpeper County, Virginia. Will dated 28 September 1796. Probated 18 June 1798. Recorded Will Book D. pp. 217 Culpeper County, Virginia. Mentions wife Elizabeth, children William, Mary Branham, Sarah Trussell, Susanna Trussell, Rachel Kenard, Mildred Bryant, Nelly Ashers, Walter, Charles, Lilly Bryant, Nancy Mitchell, Frances Asher, John and William. By my second wife, Elizabeth Rebecca, and Nerraway Asher. Executors George Kenard, Reuben Porch Mitchell and son Charles Asher.

BRANDON, FRANCES. Culpeper County, Virginia. Will dated 21 January 1799. Probated 17 September 1804. Recorded Will

Book E pp. 53 Culpeper County, Virginia. Mentions wife Mary, sons William, John, Ezekiel, Francis, daughters Lucy, Rachel, Molly and Eloner. Executors Mr. Lewis Connor and Mr. Thomas Broadus.

BUTCHER, SAMUEL SR. Parish of Cameron, Loudoun County, Virginia. Will dated 12 September 1769. Probated 9 March 1778. Mentions wife Susannah, eldest son John, son Samuel (not 21 yrs). Daughters Hannah Phillips, Else Pierce, Jane Butcher (not 21 yrs) and Elizabeth. (seven children only six mentioned by name in will) John Butcher Sr. of Pennsylvania and Samuel Butcher Sr. of Penna. Executors Jenkin Phillips and Benj. Overfelt. Witnesses James Grady, David Boulton, and Peter Romaine. (Benj. Overfelt refused to take oath of Allegiance and fidelity to Commonwealth of Va. and was not permitted to serve as executor.)

SCOTT, SYLVANUS. Cheshire, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Will dated 9 June 1824. Mentions children heirs of son Jesse (deceased), sons William, Edward, Nathaniel, Sylvanus and Samuel. Daughters Patience Legg, Joanna Scott, Mercy Scott, Lydia Scott and heirs of Jerusha Bowen. Grandson Brown Burlingame. Executors sons Sylvanus and Samuel. Witnesses Nathan Sayles, Leland Werden and Ira Sayles.

MATHEWS, ZEAKELL. Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Will dated 21 March 1738/9. Probated 27 December 1740. Recorded Will Book 4 pp. 305. Mentions wife, son Zeakell and Edward. James Bennit. Daughters Martha Hunnicut, Priscilla Morgan and Elizabeth Mathews.

Children Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Unity, Edmond, Moses and Enos.

BRYAN, NEEDHAM. Bertie County, North Carolina. Will dated 23 Sept. 1767. Recorded Book A. of Wills pp. 125. Bertie County. Mentions wife Sarah, grandson William Bryan son of my son William. Grandsons Zekiel Williams, Lewis Gardner and Joseph Garnighan. My daughter's son William. Susannah Harrell. Jacob Jernighan. Sons Needham, William, daughter Rachel, son-in-law Wm. Whitfield. Executors son Needham and Wm. Bryan. Witnesses Wm. Turner, James Turner and Joseph Twinor.

BOYDSTON, DAVID. Whitley township, Green County, Pennsylvania. Will dated 4 May 1825. Letters of Administration 20 March 1826. Registered 20 March 1826 file 518. Mentions wife Ester Ann Boydston. Son Boaz, daughter Amelis Glasgo. Executors wife Ester Ann and son Boaz. Witnesses Jeremiah Glasgo, Baltis Higgins, and David Lemly.

NEWLAND, MARY. Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Will dated 19 October 1838. Probated 3 December 1838. Recorded Will Book G pp. 88. Mentions (four children Sallie only one mentioned by name,) daughter Sallie Jones, and son-in-law Jessie Jones. Executors son-in-law Jessie Jones and John Newland. Witnesses Anderson Chehnault, Hannah Million.

STORM, LEONARD. Frederick County, Maryland. Will dated 16 March 1818. Probated 26 July 1819. Recorded Liber H. S. 2 folio 270. Mentions daughters Christianna and her husband Jacob Grove, and Marianna Levy. Grandchildren John, Jacob, Leonard, Martin, George, William, Daniel, Samuel and Maria Magdalina Grove. Grandchildren Leonard, Ann Rebeca and Maria Levy. Granddaughter Sarah Levy or Sarah Henderson. Great granddaughter Marianna Henderson, grandsons John Grove and Leonard Levy. Grandson Peter Storm, granddaughter Margaret Willer, Grandson Leonard Storm, and grandson Jacob Storm. Great grandchildren Peter Leonard Storm, Marian and Lidian Storm. Great granddaughters Julian and Marian Miller and their mother Margaret Miller. Executors Jacob Gitzendanner.

BRYAN, NEEDHAM. Johnson County, North Carolina. Will dated 25 January

1787. Mentions wife Sarah, sons Lovard (?), Clement, and Benjamin, daughter Sarah. (Johnson County Minutes 1784-1794. Edny. Bryan orphan of Lewis Bryan chose for her guardian Samuel Smith.)

GRADDY, JOHN. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 9 February 1773. Probated April 1787. Mentions wife Mary. Daughters Mary Goodman, Charity Herring and Ann Croom. Sons William, John, Alexander, Lewis and Frederick. Daughter Elizabeth Outlaw. Son-in-law William Laws, and son-in-law Isaac Dawson. Grandson James Graddy son of my daughter Ann Graddy. Executor son Frederick. Witnesses William Whitfield, and Bryan Whitfield.

MILLER, RICHARD. Chartier's Township, Washington County, Pa. Will dated 24 June 1829. Registered 7 April 1830. Will Book 4 pp. 506. Mentions wife Jean, sons John, Richard, Samuel and James. Daughters Margaret Boon, Elizabeth McClelland, Agness Brice. Remaining children (of second wife Jean) Reed Bracken Miller, Ann Miller, Mathew B. Miller, David S. Miller and Mary J. Miller. Executors Hugh Fergues and Thomas Bracken.

MILLER, MARGARET. Chartier's Township, Washington County, Pa. Will dated 23 June 1829. Probated 26 December 1829. Recorded Will Book 4 pp. 475. Mentions John B. Miller son of Arron; grand-daughter Margaret, daughter of Enoch; grand-daughter Dianna, daughter of Aaron. Executor Aaron Miller.

SHELBY, MOSES. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Will dated 2 September 1775. Probated—Recorded Will Book F. Office Clerk of Superior Court Mecklenburg County. Mentions wife—sons William, John (not 21 yrs), Evan, Thomas and Moses. Daughters Catherine Shelby, Margaret Shelby, Rachel Shelby, Isabella Shelby, Eleanor Caruthers and Mary Wylie. Executors Wife, Oliver Wylie and sons Evan and Thomas.

HUMPHREY, THOMAS. Loudoun County, Virginia. Will dated January 1796. Probated 11 March 1796. Mentions brothers and sister no names given "share and share alike." Father Thomas Humphrey, brother Abner Humphrey. Witnesses Owen Thomas, Jonah Hough and John Marlis.

PILCHER, MOSES. Wood County, West Virginia. Will dated 23 June 1822. Re-

corded Will Book 2, pp. 85. Mentions wife Sarah, sons Stephen and Alexander. Daughters Canzadi Langfitt, wife of John T. Langfitt, Elizabeth Kincheloe, wife of Nester Kincheloe, Hulda Pilcher and Catharine Dills. Son-in-law Henry Dols. Executors wife Sarah, son-in-law John T. Langfitt and Joseph H. Lamnely.

GREEN, ISAAC. Columbus, Chenango County, New York. Will dated 15 April 1833. Recorded Book C pp. 218. Surrogate Court. Mentions wife Deborah. Executors Deborah Green and Isaac Jones Jr. Next of kin of Isaac Green of Columbus, Chenango County, N. Y. deceased. Deborah Green Executrix. 27 February 1834—Surrogate at Norwich, William J. Winston and Lucy his wife, Elisha Freeman and Polly his wife, William Lord and Jane his wife, Harry W. Green, George W. Green, Charles Green, Sally Green and Sidney Mallett all of New York.

OFFICER, WILLIAM. Tyrone Township, Cumberland County, Penna. Will dated — Probated 19 October 1811, Recorded Will Book H pp. 93. Mentions wife Elizabeth, son John, daughters Mary, intermarried with George Sharp, Jenny intermarried with John McClure and Martha intermarried with James Hockett. Executors son-in-law James Hockett and trusty friend Henry Rickett.

RHODES, JOSEPH T. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 26 January 1816. Probated July 1820. Recorded Will Book A. pp. 421. Mentions my housekeeper Mary Williams. My reputed son, known as James Thomas Rhodes. Niece Elizabeth Bostick. Brother John Felix Rhodes. Nephews Joseph Rhodes, Joseph Newker, Joseph Powell, Arson Joseph T. Rhodes. Brother Gen. Joseph T. Rhodes. Executors brother Jacob Rhodes, friend Andrew McIntire. Witnesses Nathan Waller, Amos J. Waller, William Hunter Jr., John Bishop.

SCOTT, JOSEPH. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 20 December 1770. Probated January 1781. Recorded Book A. pp. 445. Mentions beloved wife. Sons Joseph, Jonathan, Nehemiah. Daughters Jeen (Jenne) Chesnutt, Jerusha Scott, Peggy Scott, Ader Scott, Ashea Scott, and Mary Scott. Executors Jonathan Carr and my son Jonathan Scott.

GAVIN, SAMUEL. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 21 December 1761. Probated February Court 1762. Recorded Book A. pp. 155. Mentions wife Patience. Sons John Gavin (not twenty-one years old) Samuel Gavin, Lewis Gavin and Charles Gavin. Executors wife Patience and friend Thomas Carrill. Witnesses Henry Hollingsworth and James Baker.

IVEY, JOHN. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 3 October 1792. Probated October Court 1792. Recorded Book A. pp. 224. Mentions wife Leah. Daughters Sarah Parker, Charity Smith and Mary Carr. Arson Demcey Carr son of Samuel Carr and Mary his wife, niece Elizabeth Ivey, daughter of Lemuel Ivey (late of Norfolk County, Virginia, deceased) grandson Jesse Brown, granddaughter Sarah Harrod (daughter of David Brown and Patience his wife, both deceased. Executors wife Leah, and trusty friends Francis Oliver and Nicholas Bowden. Witnesses Nicholas Bowden and Samuel Bowden.

THOMAS, ISAAC. Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 22 January 1803. Probated April Court 1803. Recorded Book A. pp. 467. Mentions wife Jean. Sons William Thomas, James Thomas and Lewis Thomas (not twenty-one years old). Daughters Nancy Thomas, Silva Thomas, Marenda Thomas, Penelope Thomas and Polley Thomas. Executors Lewis Jones and Robert Southerland. Witnesses Benjamin Dulany and Joseph T. Thodes.

ANSWERS

12809. BALL-WITHERS.—William Ball of Culpeper Co., Va. b 1718 married 1740 Martha Bloomfield and died 1785. John Ball, son of William and Sarah Elen Payne Ball was born in Fauquier Co. Va. 4 March 1773 died 14 Sept. 1844. He married 7 Aug. 1794, in Fauquier Co., Alcy Withers, who was born in Culpeper Co. 1778 and died 4 March 1850 (?). They removed to Louisville Ky abt 1790 thence to Breckenridge Co., Ky abt 1810/12. Their children were Judith M. Ball b 6 Nov. 1799, d 16 Sept 1867, married John W. Miller; Sarah E., who married John Pate; Martha who married Joseph Green & became the mother of Dr. N. Green who organized & was the president for years of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; Mary H.

who married Jeremiah Pate; Nancy W., who married Jeremiah Compton; Joseph B., who married Sarah Jolly; John, who married Mary Clark; George L., who married Mary Jolly; Matilda who married Michael Miller; Julia A. who married Fred Frank; Caroline S. who married George B. Chilton; Malissa who married Barney Frank. This information was given by Hon. W. Sherman Ball, former U. S. District Attorney at Louisville, Ky., who came from Breckenridge Co. In Perrin's History of Kentucky (1885) is a sketch of Nelson Jolly but does not name his wife. Mr. Stanley Gray is the County Court Clerk at Hardinsburg, Breckenridge Co., Ky. He might find the will of Nelson Jolly.—*Mrs. W. T. Mastin, Owensboro, Kentucky.*

MANN.—Jacob Mann married Sarah daughter of Jacob Fields of Bedford County, Penna. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Endt Mann of Penna. probably of

Bedford County.—*Mrs. Ella M. Moon, 702 Oak St., Niles, Michigan.*

12860. **PRINDLE.**—Lewis Prindle b 13 Feb. 1775 died 12 August 1848. He married 1st 15 July 1797 Betsy, daughter of Noah & Hannah French. She was born 19 Feb. 1778 and died 5 Jan. 1819. Their children were Betsy b 17 Aug 1798 died 10 Apr 1843; Lucius b 21 Dec 1799 d 10 Jan 1837; Henry b 12 Apr 1805 died 5 June 1827; Lucy Jennet b 30 Oct 1811 mar — Benedict & died 9 Jan 1843; Hannah Almyra b 10 Oct 1815 died 27 July 1832. Lewis Prindle married 2nd 21 Nov. 1819 Sarah, daughter of Noah and Hannah French and widow of Guy Blakeman. She was born 24 Oct 1771 and died 19 Apr 1851. These records were taken from the Lewis Prindle Bible. "Seymour Past and Present" states that John Prindle, Revolutionary soldier, lived in the part of Derby which is now set off to Seymour.—*Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin, Derby, Connecticut.*



D. A. R. Movie Guide

THE following pictures are approved by the National Chairman on Better Films, Mrs. Newton D Chapman:

The Jazz Singer—Warner Bros. Pictures—starring Al Jolson. One of the finest in recent months in motion pictures.

The Last Command—Paramount Famous Lasky—Emil Janning's new picture based on the Russian Revolution. It is good for adults but not at all for children. A splendid picture.

My Best Girl—Mary Pickford's new picture for United Artists. The story was written by Kathleen Norris.

Now We're In The Air—Paramount Famous Lasky—starring Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton.

The Circus—Charlie Chaplin's new picture for United Artists. One of the best he ever made.

Pals in Paradise—produced by Metropolitan Pictures—from the story by Peter B. Kyne.

The \$24.00 Island—produced by Robert Flaherty, who directed "Moana" and "Nanook of the North." An exceptional film, revealing New York City from the air.

Serenade—Paramount Famous Lasky—Sophisticated story which adults will enjoy, starring Adolph Menjou.

New Bruce Scenic Novelties present more beautiful shots of our western scenery. Distributed by Educational Film Exchanges.

College—United Artists—a Buster Keaton comedy.

Some Scout—Educational Film Exchanges—Lupino Lane in a picture of the pioneer-Indian type.

Two Arabian Knights—United Artists—Louis Wolheim and William Boyd in an hilarious comedy.

The Scarlet West—First National Pictures—a story of an Indian's heroic sacrifice. It has patriotic value.

The Valley of the Giants—First National Pictures—Milton Sills is the star. Photographic reproductions of scenes in the California redwood forests. Splendid.

Tiffany Productions has a series of short subjects in color among which are: *Romany Love, Comrades, Memory, Rose of Killarney*.

NOTE: State Chairmen attending the National Congress are requested to look at the bulletin board for the date and place of the Better Films Committee meeting.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

Address of Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice-President General and Chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, before the Naval Affairs Committee, House of Representatives, February 17, 1928

The women of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution realize that this Committee is anxious to get on with the work that lies ahead of it and therefore it cannot give time for prolonged hearings. If, however, it would be encouraging to you to have me state briefly the firm stand our Society has taken in support of the pending Naval Program I shall be glad to do so.

Our members live in all of the States. That means they live in cities and towns on both coasts and they live on farms and in villages such as are found in Iowa, Idaho or Indiana. Whether they live on the sea board or far removed from the coasts they agree that a Naval Building Program is normally now in order.

The Daughters of the American Revolution get their inspiration for upholding the Naval Building Program which is under consideration from the document which has made the largest contribution, not only to the peace of America, but to the peace of the world. I refer to the Constitution of the United States.

Mindful that we are the daughters of forebears who helped bring the Republic into being, we cherish the Constitution which gives Congress the power to provide for the common defense and the President the right to act as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. We are confident that the President of the United States and the members of Congress would not recommend a course for the Nation which is not in strict accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution.

We do not presume to dictate to Congress through our newly acquired privilege at the election booths, but we do wish to support Congressmen in obtaining the best possible protection for our homes, our red-blooded American families, our National Institutions and our ever-widening commerce.

We believe it is worth while to stand for National Defense. In order to be intelligent upon the issues arising, a Committee on National Defense has been set up within our Society whose duty it is to collect, evaluate and disseminate to our membership information in support of defense by sea and land. Our Society has not been accustomed to scattering its activities over wide areas. It does not assume that it is called upon to take specific action on international questions at present. When it speaks on such a question as the Naval Building Program it does so in the spirit of maintaining, for America, the priceless heritage handed down to us from the Founder Patriots.

Our members come together and discuss National Defense, and we are not alone in this method of inform-

ing our women. On February first, second and third representatives from thirty patriotic societies met in Memorial Continental Hall where, for three days, they listened to expert statements of representatives of the Government and Naval and Military authorities on various phases of National Defense. This Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, as it was called, but strengthened the attitude our Society formerly held regarding the necessity of offering every encouragement in support of the Naval Building Program. The evidence of the concerted opinion of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense can be found in the Resolutions as set forth on page 2 of the Congressional Record of February 13th. (A list of the participating organizations and the Resolution on the Naval Program are attached.)

I am not authorized to speak for any group other than the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but I feel sure you are aware that the so-called conservative thinking women of the Nation endorse the Naval Building Program.

As wives and mothers and sisters of men who must go to sea in ships we want a Navy in keeping with the up-to-date principles as manifested in all business enterprises of our country.

We want a modern Navy because we expect America to keep on growing. We would hesitate to approve any plan that would allow the improvement of our Navy to sag for even one year's lapse in its rebuilding program.

Our Society has been quietly carrying on for several years work which has to do with the preservation of historic symbolism and the perpetuation of American ideals. In carrying out the natural routine of these activities it has come to our attention that vast numbers of Americans are being misled into contributing of time, ability and money to efforts which, in the final reckoning, tend to break down our system of National Defense. Speaking from an experience of close study of the radical and pacifistic movements now existing in America we would invoke you to listen to the voices of constructionists and to ignore the demands of obstructionists. If our country were in trouble who would rally to its call? The people who are standing with you for an enlarged Navy or the people who are standing against you in this period of reconstruction of our National Defenses?

Our President General has gone on record again and again for National Defense. We, who follow her superb leadership, can do no less. In a recent address

to the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense Mrs. Brosseau said:

"To fall miserably below other countries in defense is an admission to the world that we have nothing within our borders worth defending. Yet among certain individuals and groups there is opposition to this naval program. A well-defined effort is on foot to poison the public mind against it and to bring adverse pressure to bear upon the lawmakers of the land.

"I urge every woman member of this Conference to stand by the Army and Navy, confident that our government will take suitable action whenever the chance to reduce armament appears.

"There are many who with ladders placed against the sky are throwing star dust into the eyes of those below. Such proponents of peace are starting at the wrong end of the ladder.

"In this unaggressive country we are not trained to regard war as desirable or as a retributive measure; but we should be morally, mentally and physically prepared to meet the emergencies of righteous conflict."

Our membership joins our President General in announcing that we do not want war. Because we do not want war is one of the chief reasons why we advocate a strong Navy and an Army maintained at full strength as proposed by the plan of the National Defense Act of 1920. We regard the Army and Navy as dependable peace establishments.

Have you not found in your contacts with your reliable constituencies that there is a genuine response from the American people toward holding fast to the idea of protection for life and treasure?

It may be true that you have not been receiving a deluge of letters, telegrams and petitions from the conservative members of your districts as you may have been receiving from organizations and individuals purporting to have the peace of the world at heart; nevertheless, may I remind you that the most volatile expression of fidelity to country when tested by an emergency may prove to be utterly lacking in good faith on the part of an organization or in personal sincerity.

It needs no word of mine to bring to your attention that transient individuals and leaders of pseudo-American organizations when confronted by pointed questioning shift their positions apparently in agreement with a program similar to the proposed Naval Building Plan. If such shifting is sincere do you not apprehend that it would mean the dumping of tons of literature, the recall of speakers from certain speaking tours all over this country, the cancellation of radio programs, the reorganization of school faculties and office staffs?

What I mean to say is this—let us have a demonstration in our nation of outspoken principles of Americanism. Every man and woman in America either does believe in a Navy Building Program or he does not.

Away with pretense, cloaked pacifism, citizenship shams, defense masks, religious false faces! The National Defense Committee Chairman of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to affirm personally and to record in behalf of her Society that the women who claim descent from patriots lend their sanction to the pending Naval Program in so far as such a program can be worked out satisfactorily and in keeping with the judgment of the men who have

this comprehensive program under advisement. We favor the maximum program of security rather than diminishing the power of the Navy to a point where it could only be looked upon as legislation which is a compromise with the propagandist or sop offered to the chronic pacifist.

We covet for our country—America (you recall some are fond of saying "My country is the world") I reiterate we covet for our country—America—that which contributes to the upbuilding of the nation. Does not the Navy Building Program come under that interpretation, namely, the building up of a nation rather than the tearing down of a social structure?

We emphatically believe that a strong Navy by commanding respect abroad and stimulating tranquillity at home, does buildup and strengthen true Americanism. Therefore you have my final word—we do not attempt to enter into the discussion of technical details as to the peak amount of appropriations that should be secured for the immediate promotion of the pending Naval Program. Neither do we urge contentment with a pittance of expenditure for the Navy.

I am here by your courtesy, to suggest that all over this Nation are women loyal to the heart's core to the past, the present and the future, who are looking to you and your associates to provide us with a Navy adequate to be worthy the name American.

The cross examination brought out reference to questions that had been discussed by Dr. Hull of Swarthmore College two days previous. Many newspapers gained a wrong impression. Some newspapers reported Mrs. Walker's testimony as if her remarks about Dr. Hull in answer to questions were based on his statements about the Navy Building Program. Reading of the transcript of the hearings would have corrected such a false impression.

The following quotations from the transcript of the Hearing before the House Naval Affairs Committee, February 17, 1928, prove that the replies of Mrs. Walker were first of all brought out by cross examination, and second, they were based on Dr. Hull's attitude toward the Revolutionary War and not on his opinions on the Navy Building Program.

"*Mr. Britten:* Did you hear Dr. Hull, who said that for 32 years he has been teaching history and international relations to students of Swarthmore College?

"*Mrs. Walker:* I did.

"*Mr. Britten:* Did you hear him say, in reply to a question by Mr. Wolverton, that he did not know whether he could justify the action of the colonies in resorting to armed conflict in 1776?

"*Mrs. Walker:* I did.

"*Mr. Britten:* What do you think of that type of instructor for a great institution of learning?

"*Mrs. Walker:* I think that the least I would suggest is that he be deposed from his position in that institution. If any other country would take him, I would suggest that we send him to that country. (Laughter.)

"*Mr. Britten:* Do you think that your great organization might take some cognizance of what he said here and pass a resolution calling upon the trustees of Swarthmore College for this man's resignation?

"*Mrs. Walker:* I think it would be appropriate, and it would give me personal pleasure to bring the matter to the attention of our Society."

In view of the Thirty-Sixth Continental Congress (1927) having passed a resolution favoring a strong Navy, Mrs. Walker felt it her duty and privilege to appear in behalf of the National Society when requested to do so by the Naval Affairs Committee.

The Resolution of 1927 is as follows:

"RESOLVED, Second, that the Navy, as an essential part of National defense, be maintained fully in the ratio of 5-5-3, as set forth in the Limitation of Arms Conference, and that Congress immediately provide funds to commence construction of the three authorized cruisers and to enact the pending measure which would authorize 10 additional cruisers."

Several States and many Chapters have in the past month already taken action in support of the Navy Building Program, originally submitted by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy.

A typical resolution is one passed by a representative group of one hundred members of the National Defense Committee of New Jersey:

"WHEREAS, we believe it to be the sworn duty of our Representatives to uphold our constitutional defense and protection against invasion from without and insurrection from within, from piracy upon the high seas, to protect our coasts, to protect our nationals at home and abroad, and to insure the right of asylum to our nationals in other countries, and

"WHEREAS, it is the belief of the members of the National Defense Committee of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, that the program of pacifists to make us defenseless, under the guise of some idealistic leadership, is the direct mandate of enemies of constitutional government and that a conspiracy to make us a defenseless Nation by weakening our independent position gained after 150 years of successful government under the plan laid down by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jay, and

"WHEREAS, the members of the National Defense Committee of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wish to endorse and support the obviously essential program approved by the administration for our peace needs as well as for war insurance: Be it therefore

"RESOLVED, That the National Defense Committee, state officers and representatives from 26 Chapters of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, send to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Navy, as well as to Senators Walter Edge and Edward I. Edwards and Congressmen, our earnest supplication that they assure our security by supporting the Naval Appropriations Bill; be it further

"RESOLVED, That at this time we voice our earnest approval and appreciation of positions assumed by our Representatives in the past for our welfare and general protection in other measures; be it further

"RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the report of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and copies sent to the press."

A resolution adopted by thirty organizations participating in the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense reads:

ADEQUATE NAVY REQUESTED

WHEREAS the United States Navy has been the pride of the American people and the handmaiden of American liberty throughout our history, and valiantly performed its duty of keeping our shores free from invasion; and

WHEREAS the safety of this Nation depends primarily upon our first line of defense, the United States Navy, to protect our shores and keep off all comers with hostile or avaricious intent; and

WHEREAS it is the duty of every American citizen to see that the United States Navy is prepared for this great mission in an adequate manner and manned by a personnel of officers and men worthy of the traditions established by John Paul Jones, Lawrence, Porter, Farragut, Decatur and Dewey, pledged to devotion to duty and the commission of valorous deeds; and

WHEREAS the safety of the Nation and of these brave men and lads in Navy blue depends on the building of real ships of the most modern type, not only as preparation for national defense but as peace insurance: Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Third Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, assembled in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., this day, February 3, 1928, put itself on record as standing firmly in favor of an adequate Navy and merchant marine for the United States of America, inferior to none, and in keeping with the population, wealth, and resources of this Nation, so that in case of aggression we will be able to not only defend our shores and homes but to maintain those high principles of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" for each individual, established by the founders of this Republic; and

RESOLVED, That we indorse the pending Navy Program in Congress, including the building of 5 airplane carriers, 25 cruisers, 9 destroyer leaders, and 35 submarines, and the Naval Aviation Building Program sufficient to equip these vessels adequately and the immediate construction of the 2 rigid airships for the Navy already authorized by Congress.

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STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1928		Changes since report as of January 3, 1928			
		Chapter	Total	Chapters		Members	
				Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Alabama	37	1,585	1,633	2	.....	15	.....
Alaska	1	29	31	.....	.....	4	.....
Arizona	6	272	277	.....	.....	9	.....
Arkansas	18	887	917	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	70	4,588	4,922	2	.....	50	.....
Colorado	36	2,382	2,476	.....	.....	30	.....
Connecticut	52	6,714	6,767	.....	.....	68	.....
Cuba	1	27	31	.....	.....	3	.....
Delaware	4	176	179	.....	.....	2	.....
District of Columbia	60	3,550	3,741	.....	.....	39	.....
Florida	29	1,686	1,709	.....	.....	27	.....
Georgia	95	5,124	5,198	.....	.....	37	.....
Hawaiian Islands	2	150	160	.....	.....	3	.....
Idaho	10	483	499	.....	.....	11	.....
Illinois	101	8,937	9,456	1	.....	122	.....
Indiana	82	5,917	6,037	.....	.....	89	.....
Iowa	104	5,804	6,053	1	.....	72	.....
Kansas	39	2,553	2,658	.....	.....	42	.....
Kentucky	50	2,697	2,741	.....	.....	46	.....
Louisiana	13	762	804	.....	.....	9	.....
Maine	36	2,336	2,352	.....	.....	8	.....
Maryland	25	1,462	1,508	.....	.....	10	.....
Massachusetts	105	8,451	8,642	.....	.....	57	.....
Michigan	60	5,044	5,147	.....	.....	54	.....
Minnesota	51	2,707	2,773	1	.....	34	.....
Mississippi	29	1,289	1,335	.....	.....	14	.....
Missouri	85	5,616	5,804	.....	.....	53	.....
Montana	12	666	689	.....	.....	9	.....
Nebraska	47	2,648	2,766	.....	.....	31	.....
Nevada	1	40	43	.....	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire	36	2,373	2,403	.....	.....	17	.....
New Jersey	58	4,392	4,620	1	.....	92	.....
New Mexico	5	270	284	.....	.....	5	.....
New York	166	16,924	17,670	1	.....	160	.....
North Carolina	52	2,534	2,662	1	.....	22	.....
North Dakota	9	389	402	.....	.....	3	.....
Ohio	105	8,705	8,938	1	.....	104	.....
Oklahoma	34	1,553	1,645	.....	1	22	.....
Oregon	21	1,365	1,392	2	.....	23	.....
Pennsylvania	117	11,867	12,161	1	.....	155	.....
Philippine Islands	1	35	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	15	1,469	1,511	.....	.....	22	.....
South Carolina	62	2,755	2,797	.....	.....	17	.....
South Dakota	12	566	615	.....	.....	5	.....
Tennessee	43	2,610	2,673	.....	.....	25	.....
Texas	55	3,559	3,702	.....	.....	44	.....
Utah	2	249	258	.....	.....	6	.....
Vermont	32	2,145	2,165	.....	.....	8	.....
Virginia	62	3,078	3,192	1	.....	52	.....
Washington	42	2,381	2,466	.....	.....	22	.....
West Virginia	30	2,041	2,110	.....	.....	18	.....
Wisconsin	42	2,697	2,812	.....	.....	24	.....
Wyoming	9	360	386	.....	.....	8	.....
Foreign	4	154	198	5
Totals	2,272	159,053	164,472	15	1	1,808

Total at Large 5,419

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